

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE REVIEW.



IN MOST occasions, a Review is a brilliant spectacle, and we can fully appreciate the feeling that makes so many thousands as anxious as *Caleb Quotem* to have "a place" at it; with a little sunshine to brighten the uniforms and

glance back from the bayonets, the evolutions tell on the popular eye with great effect; then there are the standards, and the drums and trumpets, and "the noise of the captains, and the shouting;" we do not all wonder at the attraction of the sight; and yet, dazzling as it is, we would not make it the stock exhibition for all the foreign Princes that visit our shores, and least of all would we parade our military strength, or rather weakness, before a Grand Duke of All the Russias.

It is an old and established practice; but, as *Cassio* said of drinking, we wish courtesy would devise some other custom of entertainment. In the first place, there is nothing new in it to these illustrious strangers; it must be rather tedious than otherwise. There is scarcely a petty Royalty on the Continent that cannot get up a better thing of the kind than we can; there are few Kings of Europe who could not bring more troops together at a short notice than we can muster in St. James's Park, with considerable preparation. And as to the greater Powers, like Austria, Prussia, and Russia, our Reviews, to a scion of either of those Royal Houses, must look like a muster of their Palace Guard for a day's duty; and, compared with the great military spectacles to which they are accustomed, are petty and insignificant. Why do we continue to

play this military much ado about nothing, when we know it has no novelty to those we delight to honour, and no grandeur to make up for the want of novelty? We forget the power of others in this respect, and thrust forward what gives a false estimate of our own.

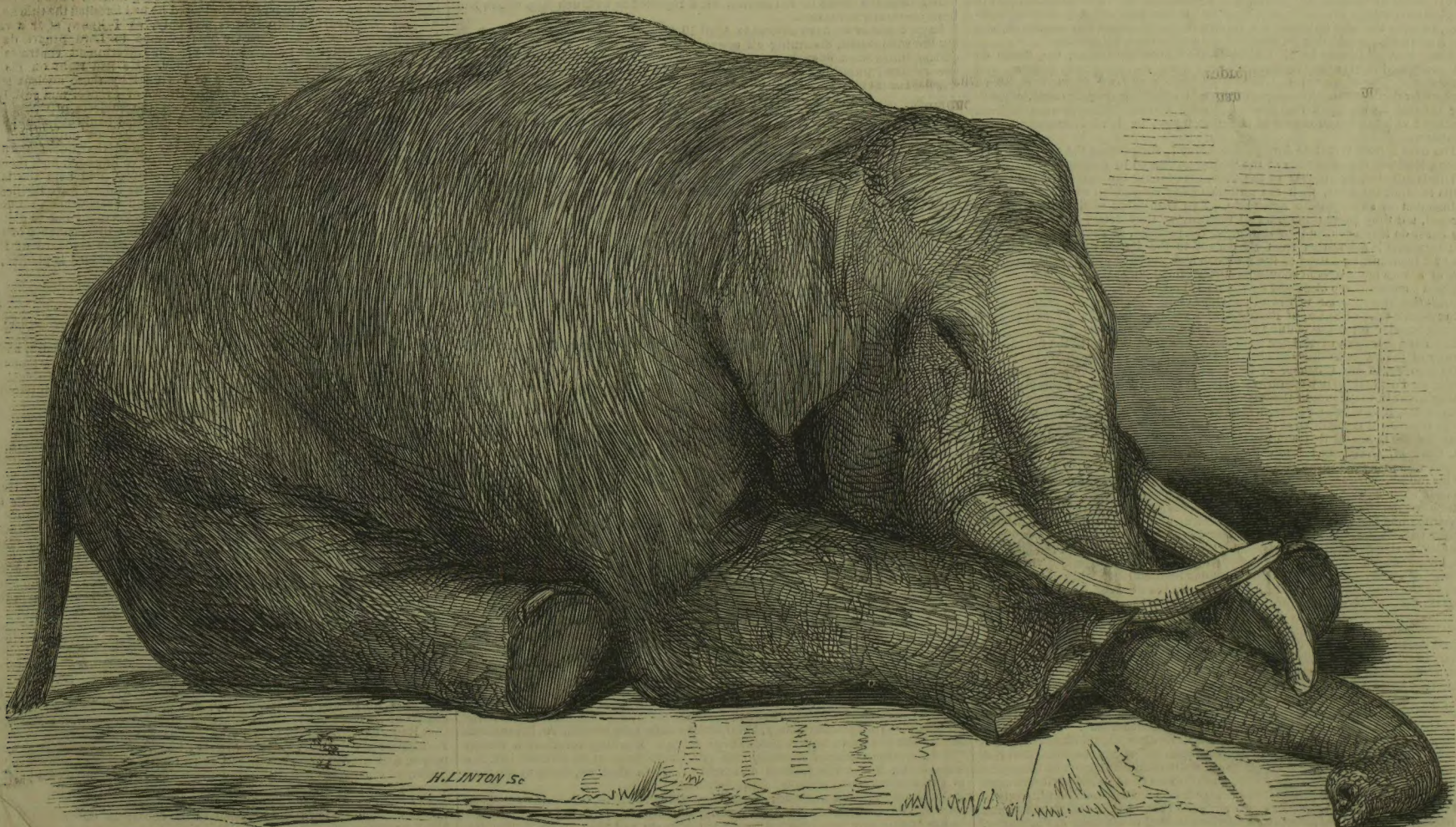
And, independently of this, we question the taste of displaying our armed strength to Royal guests. Our army is one of defence only; it is not, as in Russia, the Government: what interest can it have for the Grand Duke Constantine, if he has no intention of invading us? To show a friend too pointedly all the intricacies of the locks, bolts, and bars of your mansion, really looks as if you suspected him of burglarious designs on the family plate, and that, if he were made acquainted with the perfection of your patent Bramah, it might deter him; but it is an uncomfortable feeling; there can be no pleasure in entertaining a guest with whom you walk round the house, under serious misgivings as to the safety of the spoons.

What, really, is the meaning and purpose of all we send so many Foreign Princes to see, at Woolwich? It is the store and manufactory of the means of national defence; and the Grand Duke was carefully shown how rapidly we can screw up ball cartridges enough to riddle a whole regiment of Cossacks, and with what celerity we turn out a thousand gross of percussion caps; he was led through the whole workshop of the tools of death and destruction, and full explanations were given him of the merits of the latest improvements in shrapnells and congreves; the exhibition terminated with the boring of a cannon by machinery, perfectly adapted to the purpose, it is said. The firing in the Marshes he declined witnessing, and returned to London, for the much more agreeable purpose of opening a State Ball with the Queen.

The same thing is repeated with all foreign visitors; of our military establishments, and military reviews, they must undergo a thorough course; we forget they have them on a much larger scale at home. The standing army of Russia counts six hundred thousand men; the military force of Austria is about the same; yet those armies have little more than their garrison and frontier duty to do; and their Sovereigns can "play at soldiers" on a scale that England—thank God!—cannot attempt. Russia can summon whole squadrons from many nations, with all varieties of arms

and costume; she has regiments of Uhlans, of Tartars, of Mahometans, of Cossacks of the Don, in addition to the enormous masses of infantry, the bulk of her army, whose lives are as valueless as the leaves of the forest, their place being almost as readily supplied. To think that one of the Lords of these nations in arms can be gratified at the sight of a handful of troops manœuvring on a grass plot in a Park, is, we apprehend, a mistake. A glance at the map of the world, on which our military stations nearly girdle the globe, would give him a much better idea of our power. Our army is always at work, and works hard; it is not a parading force merely; in proportion to our territory, it is the smallest military establishment in Europe. If the greatness of the defensive, and necessarily destructive power, is the chief object of Royal curiosity, our Navy could furnish a much more imposing spectacle than our Army, and one the Continental Nations would find it more difficult to match. A fleet under sail is in itself a magnificent sight; the command of the elements it exhibits, seems a grander thing than that of the limbs of men. A fleet in motion appears, too, to be doing its work; a battalion going through its evolutions only looks as if it were training to it; the mechanism is visible: "the way of a ship in the sea" has been a source of wonder from of old.

We detest the idea of wars of territory, wars of religion, wars for a dynasty; but we have neither doubt nor scruple as to a war of defence, and for that we must always be prepared. Yet we do not know that we are required to parade our readiness on all occasions before those against whom there is at least a probability that our arms may be used. War is no longer the chief occupation of nations; and military display should not be made the chief thing among the pursuits of life. The social system bears too many signs of its feudal and military origin; all our titles are vestiges of military rank; Dukes were once leaders of armies, and retain the appellation, though they lead nothing but a hunt, a steeple chase, or, in rare instances, a party. Military glory is no longer the highest; and the strength that gains it is not so much a matter of pride as a thing necessary. A military spectacle, therefore, in the midst of a peaceful and commercial city, has lost much of its meaning. In fact, the "pomp of war" requires the shadow of coming peril to give it earnestness, and raise it above



THE DEAD ELEPHANT AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.—DRAWN BY GEORGE LANDSEER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



mere display. An army going out to certain conflict has a deep and terrible interest hanging over it; but a Review is a holiday sight, and nothing more—and, in England, we commonly have them on so small a scale, that, as an exhibition of power, they had better not be attempted at all.

#### DEATH OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S ELEPHANT.

It became our duty, last week, to record the decease of one of the most remarkable in-dwellers of the metropolis—the Great Elephant at the Gardens of the Zoological Society, in the Regent's Park. We are now able to present our readers with a portrait, and a short notice of the "mighty dead."

"Jack," the late "monster attraction" of the Zoological Gardens, expired on Sunday morning, June 6th, 1847, at his residence, in the Regent's Park, which he had occupied for more than sixteen years; having been purchased by the Society on May 20th, 1831, from Captain Smith, who brought him from the East Indies. He was then supposed to be 24 years of age, so that he must have been about 40 at his death. In the large enclosure which was allotted him, his enormous size and power were fully displayed; and the luxury of his afternoon bath will be long remembered, as well as many an amusing feat of his inquisitive trunk, unexpectedly protruded to a distance some unguarded visitor had deemed impossible.

Notwithstanding all the advantages of his situation, his health had been for many months declining. He suffered from an affection of the left knee; the pain occasioned by it rendered him too irritable to allow the application of sufficient remedies; and, of course, prevented him from taking exercise; the want of which, together with his vast weight, aggravated the complaint, until his general health was so much affected, that, latterly, it had become too evident that his life must soon terminate. Shortly before his death, the symptoms of his malady became more distressing, and it was thought desirable that visitors should be no longer admitted to see him: he survived his seclusion but two days. On Sunday morning, (the 6th instant,) at four o'clock, he was in his usual posture, leaning on the partition in front of his apartment; at five o'clock, he had sunk back to the ground, and lay with his hind legs stretched forwards, his fore-legs extended in front, his trunk resting on the left fore leg. Thus he remained, perfectly quiet, until seven, when his trunk relaxed, and sank to the ground, and his eyes closed: he was dead! There was no movement—no shudder—not a sigh! his head did not fall—he lay upright, in nothing death-like but the perfect stillness and repose. The doors were all closed; and the morning sun, which could struggle but dimly through a high window, rested gloomily on the dark, mighty form, which had lost none of its majesty in death.

Thus died poor Jack!—how much more peacefully than his predecessor in celebrity, at Exeter Change! His remains were hastily dissected under the direction of Professor Owen, who, as we are most glad to learn, perfectly recovered from a slight wound received during the operation. Various portions of the vast frame have been distributed to the Royal College of Surgeons, the Anatomical School of Oxford; King's College, London; the Royal Veterinary College, &c.; there to undergo an examination, which will give important additions to our knowledge of the anatomy of this mightiest of those that walk the earth. We doubt not that poor Jack will thus be not less useful in death than he was once admired in life; and while it will devolve on others of his race to teach London's millions the majesty of the monarchs of the woods, he will have found an immortality in the annals of science.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### FRANCE.

The Paris papers have this week created considerable excitement, by the publication of the official documents relative to Portugal, which were submitted to the Chambers by M. Guizot. These documents are very voluminous, and may be considered as affording the views of the French Government upon the whole of the recent events in Portugal.

The first despatch is from M. Guizot to M. Forth-Rouen, dated 26th October, 1846, acknowledging the receipt of despatches of the 14th, descriptive of what had taken place at Lisbon, relative to the overthrow of the Palmella Ministry; and, after expressions of regret, announces his intention of reinforcing their naval station in the Tagus, by sending a ship, which should be at the disposal of the Queen and her family, so far as might be compatible with the line of neutrality which they, the French Government, intended to observe, and especially to receive them on board, should circumstances oblige them to seek an asylum.

The next despatch is from M. Guizot to the Count de St. Aulaire, dated February 11, 1847, enclosing him one from Count Bresson, descriptive of the steps taken by the Portuguese Envoy at Madrid to obtain, according to the terms of the Quadruple Treaty, the co-operation of the Spanish troops against the united Septembrist and Miguelist forces. This despatch was to be shown to Lord Palmerston, accompanied with the following declaration:—

"You are authorised to let him know that we are ready to concert measures with the other Courts, parties to the Treaty of 1834, relatively to the resolutions that the existence of the *casus fœderis* and the situation of Portugal may render necessary."

The third is from Count St. Aulaire to M. Guizot, dated London, Feb. 18, in which he describes his interview with Lord Palmerston, who held that the demand based upon the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance, although holding good in principle, could not be justified unless in the case of Don Miguel re-appearing in Portugal at the head of an imposing force, which was not then the case.

M. Guizot writes to Count St. Aulaire on the 18th, enclosing a despatch from Viscount de Carreira, to the effect that, in the opinion of the Portuguese Government, the *casus fœderis* had arisen, by the flight of Don Miguel from the Roman States, as well as by the turn the insurrection had taken at Oporto, and M. Guizot states his own agreement with this opinion, the more so, because the Miguelite General Póvoas was exercising authority among the insurgents. He thinks, also, that Spain should be allowed to afford the required succour, and desires that Lord Palmerston shall be made acquainted with the readiness of the French Government to co-operate with the Cabinets of London, Madrid, and Lisbon.

Count St. Aulaire replies on the 23rd, to the effect that, in the course of a long conversation with Lord Palmerston, his Lordship, while admitting that the principle of the Treaty of 1834 subsisted, yet said that it remained for examination if the *casus fœderis* existed also, about which he expressed the greatest doubts. He, however, requested that matters should lie over until the arrival of Senor Isturitz, expected in a few days, when he would give finally his opinion.

The next despatch is of the 2nd April, from M. Guizot to Count St. Aulaire, and is marked confidential. It relates to a rumour of an intention on the part of England to exclude France from taking part in the treaty. A postscript, however, rectifies the false impression upon which the despatch was conceived, and the Ambassador is told that he need not show it to Lord Palmerston.

A circular, addressed by M. Guizot to the Count de Jarnac, the Baron de Varennes, and the Duc de Glücksberg, dated April 15, comes next in order, and is for the purpose of announcing the determination of Lord Palmerston, whose reasons for doubting that the *casus fœderis* had arisen are recapitulated, of sending Colonel Wyld upon the mission already known. This circular is itself described as being the substance of a despatch read by Lord Normanby to the Minister.

The next is from Count de Jarnac, dated May 7, announcing the acceptance by Donna Maria of the conditions of the mediation offered by England.

This is followed by another of the 20th, mentioning the refusal of the insurgents to admit the same, with the outline of the convention suggested by Lord Palmerston as subsequently agreed to. Two despatches of the 21st and 22nd succeed, but they present nothing of interest, as they relate to the demand of the Baron de Moncorvo, and the signing of the protocol, as already known. The last document is a despatch from M. Guizot to the Baron de Varennes, dated May 26, transmitting a copy of the protocol, and pointing out that the co-operation of France and England should be purely maritime.

These documents are discussed by the Paris journals in an angry tone. The *Constitutionnel* and some of the other Opposition papers accuse M. Guizot of being hostile to the liberties of Portugal, and suggest that all the credit of supporting popular principles is due to England.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Monday contains news from Oporto of the 8th, confirming the Junta having accepted the terms offered by Colonel Wyld.

On Monday, in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Cremieux, brought forward the subject of Portugal. He began by referring to the proceedings of the preceding Friday night in the House of Commons, commenting much upon certain expressions of Mr. Hume, who ventured to assert that Louis Philippe owed his throne to the benevolent recognition of the Duke of Wellington. What, Louis Philippe, King by the Grace of God and the Duke of Wellington! (Bursts of laughter.) No, (said M. Cremieux,) Louis Philippe was King by the will of the French No, (said M. Cremieux,) Louis Philippe was King by the will of the French people, who made the revolution of 1830, and had not to thank my lords *Anglais* people, whatever they might think. He dwelt on the point, because, to speak in such a way of the King of the French, was to speak loweringly of the French people. M. Cremieux then went on to examine the ground on which intervention had been set up, in which he contrasted the conduct of Lord Palmerston and M. Guizot, pointing out the more liberal views of the former, without, however, giving approbation to his conduct, but showing that it still rendered the French Minister's proceedings the more reprehensible. He next reviewed the history of events in Portugal, during which he used language so disrespectful towards the Queen that M. Guizot interposed, and the hon. deputy apologised.

M. Guizot of course entered into a minute and laboured defence of the Government. Some of the Paris papers affect to think that M. Guizot's explanation of the state of affairs in Portugal was different from that of Lord J. Russell. M. Guizot began his speech by declining to follow M. Cremieux in the unfavourable history that gentleman gave of Donna Maria's administration. He declared that, if the Portuguese dissensions had only been between the partisans of two charters, France would not have interfered, and that, accordingly at the end of last year he had declared in favour of the principle of non-intervention. At the commencement of the present year, however, fresh facts arose. The Miguelite party developed itself, and began to play an important part. The Miguelite party had issued a proclamation, and taken arms. Don Miguel himself had left Rome, and gone to London, to be within reach of passing events. This had changed the face of matters, and the Queen demanded the support of those who had signed the Quadruple Treaty. The resolutions of the French Government were consequently changed, and it had demanded a joint mediation with England and Spain, but it was directed against Don Miguel rather than against the Junta. He declared that he had proofs that England wished to act alone in the matter, and he denied that France had ever intended to intervene without England, but he admitted that Spain was inclined to interfere alone. It was in consequence of these facts that he had proposed a joint intervention. M. Guizot concluded by

stating that France did not set herself up as the redresser of wrongs wherever they might show themselves, but that where French interests were concerned the Government was ready to interfere, as it had shown in Spain, Greece, and now in Portugal.

M. Odillon Barrot followed, and vehemently attacked the Government. No one else appeared disposed to speak, and, therefore, the subject ended as abruptly as it did in the House of Commons.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that the French Government have authorized the removal to Rueil, near Paris, of the remains of Louis Bonaparte, former King of Holland, and of his eldest son, who died in 1831, in order to be united with those of the Empress Josephine and Queen Hortense.

Marshal Bugeaud has arrived at his residence in the neighbourhood of the Pyrenees from Algiers. He landed on the 8th inst. at Cette.

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the proposed grants for Algeria was suddenly concluded by the Ministry abandoning several of their positions upon the bill, which was finally carried by a majority of 231 to 30. The Ministers adopted two proposed amendments, one giving 300,000 francs in aid of retired soldiers settling in the colony, and another requiring the Bank of France to establish a branch in Algeria.

Queen Christina has arrived in Paris, and gone for the present to reside at Malmaison. She remained four days, from the 1st to the 4th instant, at Rome, on her route from Naples, and had a private audience of the Pope.

The petition of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, to be allowed to end his days in France, has been rejected by the Chamber of Peers, under the advice of the Cabinet.

In consequence of the late fall of prices in grain, a firm extensively engaged in the corn trade at Marseilles has just suspended payment. It would appear that the persons who purchased corn on time from the importers, refuse now that prices are lower, to take the goods. This line of conduct it is which has caused the failure of the house in question. Upwards of a hundred cases are at present before the Tribunal of Commerce of Marseilles to force purchasers on time to receive their corn.

A fall in the price of bread in Paris is announced of three centimes the kilogramme. Nothing can be more favourable than the accounts of the growing crops.

##### SPAIN.

There is no political news of importance from Spain.

The Madrid papers are filled with gossiping and scandalous articles upon the subject of the disputes between the young Queen and her husband.

The journals confirm the previous announcement that a division of the Spanish army had entered Valencia do Mino, after a sharp skirmish with the Portuguese, the latter retiring to Coura, leaving, according to the *Faro*, thirty-one prisoners in the hands of the Spaniards. The loss on the side of the Spaniards is described as trifling. The *Espanol* announces the concentration of Spanish troops upon Zamora, and their march in the direction of Verin, Galicia, but adds that the surrender of Das Antas will probably give rise to a suspension of operations.

All Catalonia seems to be in a very agitated state. The *Heraldo* says that the Conde de Montemolin has given directions that all means shall be employed by his partisans to cause insurrection, that the leaders of his party are employing extraordinary activity, and that they believe that a general rising is on the very eve of taking place.

The *Phare des Pyrénées* publishes a letter dated the 8th from the frontiers of Catalonia, stating that the Montemolinists have taken possession of the powder magazine of Manresa, and that they employed all the horses of the town to convey the powder to a place of safety. The letter adds, that whilst this was going on, another band made an expedition against Igualada. It represents the capture of the powder magazine as a matter of great importance.

The quicksilver contract has been taken by Messrs. J. O'Shea and Jorda, on account of the Pomento Bank, at the rate of 86 dollars 11 reals per quintal. This is a great rise on the price paid by the house of Rothschild.

##### BELGIUM.

The news from Belgium this week is unusually interesting. Reports prevailed of the serious illness of the King of the Belgians. Some of the Paris letters allude to this fact; but, on the other hand, no mention of it is made in the Brussels papers. On the contrary, the King, Queen, and Royal Family are described as pursuing their daily avocations, as if nothing were the matter; and the *Independence Belge* of Monday says that his Majesty was, on the following Sunday, to attend the public inauguration of the galleries of St. Hubert; and the *Emancipation* says that the King is about to pay a visit to London.

The Belgian Ministers are said to have all resigned on Monday last, but the cause of their resignation is not yet known. It was said at Brussels that M. Rogier had been requested to form an Administration.

In consequence of the unexpected rise in the price of bread, serious disturbances have taken place at Antwerp, which, for a time, threatened to be of the worst kind. The Burgomaster, attended by the city authorities, endeavoured to calm the mob with the assurance that every measure would be adopted to prevent the rise of bread; yet so enraged were the mob, that the gendarmes were called out, and it was not till several persons were arrested that they could be dispersed.

##### THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Britannia* arrived on Monday, with New York papers to the 31st ult. They contain very little of consequence from Mexico. Some unimportant skirmishes had taken place, but the accounts of them are very indefinite. General Scott, however, is pursuing his advance towards Mexico with vigour. Although short of troops—a large number of volunteers having left him, their time of service having expired—he had pushed on a column to Puebla, where no resistance was expected. General Worth had taken possession of Perote, without opposition. General Taylor, in consequence of a large number of troops having left him, was unable to move from his position.

In the capital of Mexico everything was in confusion. Little or no preparation for defence was made. The Deputy-President Anaya had declared the city under martial law; but his term of service would expire on the 15th inst., when a permanent President would be established. The better class of people were deserting the city, and the Government itself had made preparation for removing to Morelia. The guerrilla system had been established. Canales, in a proclamation, commanded his followers to spare neither age nor condition. Every American found within the territory of Mexico, whether armed or unarmed, was to be put to the sword.

It was also stated that General Alvariez was marching from the north of Mexico with more than 25,000 troops, who will be scattered in guerrilla parties between Jalapa and Puebla and towards Vera Cruz, and a general disposition exists among the inhabitants of many villages to arm and accompany him as guerrillas.

The commercial advices are satisfactory. There is a large supply of breadstuffs ready for shipment. The receipts at New York were from 30,000 to 35,000 barrels, and the stocks in the interior were reported to be much larger than had been previously estimated.

From Yucatan we have advices to April 10. Decrees had been issued blockading the whole coast, disarming all engaged in the outbreak of January 11, requiring all office-holders concerned in it to submit to the Government within twenty days, punishing the militia engaged in the affair of February 21, and levying taxes on all towns which do not submit to the present authorities.

#### ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

##### THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

The adjourned inquiry into the recent melancholy accident at Wolverton, was resumed and completed on Tuesday, at the Infant School-room of that station.

The first witness examined was Mr. J. S. Gent, surgeon, who was a passenger by the train to which the accident occurred. He deposed that he heard the whistle of the engine sounded some time before the train arrived at the "points" under the charge of Fossey, and that he also heard the break of the carriage in which he was riding applied immediately after.

Mr. Robert Freeman and Mr. Rogers, surgeons, were then examined, with respect to the cause of the death of the seven deceased persons. It was their opinion (in which Mr. Gent fully concurred) that the parties died from suffocation. Only two of the bodies—viz., those of Smith and Clifton, had received extensive fractures.

From the explanations given, it appeared that the occurrence originated solely in the mistake of the switchman, and not from the absence of the proper light at the head of the engine; a fact proved by the signal that Fossey himself gave to the station, that a passenger train, viz., a train with an engine bearing a white light at the buffer beam, was approaching, and which it will be seen is supported by the verdict of the Jury.

The Coroner summed up at considerable length, and the Jury, after about two hours' deliberation, delivered the following verdict:—

"Manslaughter against Barnard Fossey. The Jury feel it their duty to express that the company ought to be more particular in the selection of officers for a post of such importance to the safety of the public as the one lately occupied by Barnard Fossey; that Barnard Fossey having turned a train into the same siding, on Monday, May 31st, contrary to rule, ought to have been dismissed immediately; and likewise that every train should have a number of breaks proportioned to its size and weight, it appearing quite evident to the Jury that had that precaution been taken, the train could have been stopped, and the recent awful and melancholy catastrophe thus avoided."

THE SUICIDE ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—We last week gave an account of a curious suicide committed by a young woman on the South Western Railway, near Wandsworth. Her name was Francis A. Arney; she was nineteen years old. It appears that her parents reside at Barton, near Gosport. She left home to go to service at Southsea, about three weeks since. On Saturday week she was suspected of having robbed her mistress, and her boxes were searched, but nothing was found. The suspicion rested upon her mind, and on the next day she left the house, under pretence of going to church, but did not return. Her mistress received a letter from her the following day, in which she said that she had been disgraced by having her boxes searched, that she should never return either to her place or family, but that she should take arsenic. An inquest was held, when the above facts came out in evidence. The Jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died from injuries by a locomotive engine striking her, she being on the line of the London and South Western Railway, while at the time in a state of temporary mental derangement."

COLLISION ON THE LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—The train leaving Hastings on Monday morning, at half-past seven a.m., when between Lewes and Falmer, was retarded by the slippery state of the rails on the incline. An assistant engine was sent after it, which, running up to the train too quickly, caused a concussion. Several passengers received bruises, and some were cut on the forehead.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House sat but a very short time, and the business transacted was unimportant.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, when a great number of railway and other bills were read a third time, and passed. At two o'clock the House adjourned till five.

##### THE AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

When the House re-assembled, at five o'clock, the adjourned debate upon Mr. Hume's motion respecting Portugal was resumed by Mr. P. BORTHWICK. It was as follows:—"That, in the judgment of this House, the armed interference of this Government between political parties in Portugal is unwarrantable in principle, and likely to lead to serious and mischievous consequences." Mr. Borthwick spoke in its favour, condemning the proceedings of the Court of Lisbon, which, he said, had driven the people into insurrection, and still more strongly censured the conduct of the Government of this country in siding with the oppressors, and crushing the oppressed, as soon as they appeared to have any chance of regaining those liberties of which they had been tyrannically deprived. Upon the plain, common-sense point of the question, he called upon Lord Palmerston to state to the House upon what principle he departed from the usual policy of the country in supporting the Queen of Portugal any more than he would have supported any other tyrant in the oppression of the people? Were we to do wrong, and to violate every principle of justice, merely because if we did not others would. He hoped the House would never sanction such a principle, and that they would agree to the motion of the hon. member for Montrose.

Mr. CHRISTIE considered that the Government had given an ample defence for the armed intervention. It might be that their interposition would not have the effect desired; but the noble Lord the Foreign Secretary had acted for the best, and the responsibility of failure would belong to others.

Lord J. MANNERS said that the principle of non-interference as a general rule had been agreed to on all sides of the House; but it was contended by the Government that the present case was an exception to the general rule. He had listened to the speech of the noble Lord at the head of the Government with great attention; but he must say the noble Lord had wholly failed in convincing him of the necessity of interference, and the hon. gentleman who had just sat down had succeeded no better. He believed that the present interference would do nothing but give a new lease of wrong-doing and of tyranny to the Court of Portugal.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE expressed his regret that he had not in an earlier period of the Session heard sentiments from the Protectionists on the other side of the House as liberal and sympathising towards the people of Cracow as they now heard towards those of Portugal. The intervention, however, had taken place, and they had now only to do the best that remained in their power—that of seeing that the people of Portugal should have all the benefits which had been held out to them in the way of the restoration of their liberties. He did not think the result of the intervention would be dangerous or mischievous to the liberties of Portugal; but, in order to ensure that it would not become so, he should move, as an amendment to the motion of Mr. Hume—"That Great Britain having become a party to a foreign armed interference in the affairs of Portugal, with the view of terminating the civil war so unhappily existing in that kingdom, it is the opinion of this House that, on tranquillity being restored, it will become the duty of the British Government to endeavour, by every just means in their power, to secure to the people of Portugal the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights and privileges."

Mr. MACAULAY expressed his satisfaction at the proposed amendment. He entered into a luminous and comprehensive historical sketch of Portugal, and argued that, from the course of events, England was compelled to interfere, and precisely in the way she had done. In his opinion it was utterly impossible that, related and connected with Portugal as we were, we could have observed the ordinary rule of non-interference from the moment that France and Spain stirred in the matter. If we had not interfered, and allowed them to do so, we should have sunk England to the bottom in the scale of nations. If we had not interfered, but declared that we should go to war if they interfered, we should have incurred a terrific responsibility, and not impossibly provoked a general war. Nothing remained for the Government to do but that it should justly, kindly, humanely, provide for the interests of Portugal. He defied any person who had read the articles of the protocol to deny that such had been the course of our proceeding. There were three objects, almost incompatible, which we were bound, if possible, to attain, without putting any one of them in hazard—the dignity of England, the liberty of Portugal, the peace of Europe. (Cheers.) It seemed to the Government that there was one way, and one only, of attaining those objects. If the policy were right, then he thought there could be little dispute about the manner in which it had been carried into execution. To interfere was a duty to which the Government was compelled to resort, according to the opinions so emphatically set forth in the amendment.

Lord G. BENTINCK said he was sure that the House would fully agree with Mr. Macaulay, that he was exceedingly glad that the hon. member for Finsbury had come to the rescue of the Government with his amendment. The hon. member, although he had ever the words of liberty on his lips, most certainly had the lump of despotism in his heart when he abetted the Minister in his armed interference. The noble Lord proceeded, by an investigation of the paper, presented to Parliament, to contend that neither France nor Spain had made any declaration that could be construed into a resolve to adopt an armed intervention regardless of the consent of England. The question for the House to consider really was, whether Great Britain was bound, in virtue of any treaty with Portugal, to fly to the assistance of the Queen against her own people—against a union of all parties, of Pedroites, of Miguelites, and Chartists. In his opinion, Great Britain was bound to no such course. The noble Lord commented upon the course which events had recently taken in Portugal, and, in conclusion, contrasted the policy of the present Government with that of Mr. Canning. "So anxious was Mr. Canning (said Lord G. Bentinck) it should not appear England had interfered in the imposition of the Charter on the people of Portugal, that when Sir Charles Stuart, without any authority from his Government, permitted himself to be the bearer of the Charter from Don Pedro (then in Brazil) to Lisbon, he despatched a packet, in order that a day might not be lost in recalling him home, sending, in the most positive terms, a message, not from the Government or himself, but from the King of England, not to protract his stay in Lisbon for one day longer. So deeply did Mr. Canning feel the honour of his country had been compromised by the conduct of Sir C. Stuart, that it is in my knowledge, though he had been promised a Peerage in case he succeeded in his mediation between Portugal and the Brazils, Mr. Canning perceived the false position in which he had been placed by allowing himself to be the bearer of the new Charter or Constitution, and considered he had forfeited the title he had otherwise so justly earned; so that it was only, as I know, after a reference to Lord Bathurst, that the Peerage was granted to Lord Stuart de Rothesay. I feel the conduct of her Majesty's present Government contrasts sadly and solemnly with that of Mr. Canning in 1826. He had right on his side, and, feeling he was bound to the people of Portugal by those ancient treaties and alliances, he feared not the frown of the Crown of France, and still less that of Spain. (Hear, hear.) Is this a time, when the subjects of Great Britain are raising their complaints to this House against this bankrupt state, which owes them £70,000,000, that we are to be told we can be bullied and brow-beaten by this kingdom of Spain? (Hear, hear.) If the noble Lord opposite, confident in his own sense of right in the justice of England, and, more than all, in the justice of the cause of the people of Portugal, had held the language of Canning, he might have done as Canning did—he might have thrilled the heart of every member of the House with his proud declaration to humbled and obedient Spain and silenced France—"We go to Portugal not to dictate, not to rule, not to prescribe, but to preserve the rights and independence of the people. We go to defend the Crown. We go there to plant the standard of England on the well-known heights of Lisbon, and where that standard is planted, a foreign dominion shall not come." (Hear, hear.)

The debate was then again adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

##### INTERFERENCE WITH PORTUGAL.

Lord STANLEY brought the affairs of Portugal before the House, and moved a Resolution—"That the papers presented to both Houses of Parliament, by her Majesty's command, afford, in the opinion of this House, no justification for the recent interference of this country, by force of arms, in the internal affairs of Portugal." Lord Stanley disclaimed the idea of factiously opposing the Government, and took credit for forbearance in regard to the policy pursued towards Ireland, on the ground that the subject was beset with difficulties. He could not, however, continue that forbearance to the foreign policy of the Government, when, as he believed, it was entering on a course which was inconsistent with the principles of justice, and in violation of the well-established law of nations—which was not only not called for or required by any obligation of treaties, but, rather, which was contrary to the provisions and positive stipulations of treaties of old standing and frequent renewal—when he found the interference in the internal affairs of Portugal undertaken in a manner not only at variance with the rights of an independent nation, but also, in no spirit, he must say, of impartiality between the contending parties, and when he believed that the result of this course on our part was calculated to place that country in a position of serious and long-continued embarrassment, then it was his duty no longer to be silent; then it became their Lordships to vindicate themselves in the eyes of Europe, and to justify themselves, both for the present time and for posterity, against the supposition that they had partaken in the principles or approved of the course pursued on this occasion by her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) Lord Stanley noticed the various circumstances which had preceded and followed the recent changes of Ministry in Portugal, and insisted that the intervention of England had not secured any advantages for Portugal. On the contrary, instead of really assisting the Portuguese nation, the policy of England had endangered the throne of that country, and humiliated the Sovereign by a long course of measures adverse to constitutional government. He deeply feared that England would be no longer regarded as the protector and the ally of the Portuguese people, but as a power ready at any time to violate the rights of that people, and always prepared to put down their privileges on the demand of the Crown of Portugal. In future, England would be considered as a partisan of the Crown of Portugal, not as a protector of the people of Portugal.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE defended the Government upon the same grounds as those taken by Lord John Russell in the debate in the House of Commons. The Government had a choice of difficulties—to permit the triumph of despotism under Donna Maria; of republicanism under the Junta; of absolutism under Don Miguel; or of interfering, to effect some arrangement by which the constitution might be restored and the monarchy preserved. The latter alternative had



been adopted, which he contended was consistent with sound policy, and calculated to lead to the establishment of a sound constitutional Government in Portugal.

The Duke of WELLINGTON opposed Lord Stanley's resolution, and gave his support to the Government. He argued that this country ought to refrain from interference with the internal affairs of other Governments, but it was impossible a British Ambassador or a British Minister could exist in any country in Europe in which he could not exert a most important and predominant influence in maintaining peace in that country; and, moreover, he considered it was in the power of such Minister to exercise great influence over society in the country in which he resided. Declaring, as he did, his conviction that there should be strict abstinence observed in the exercise of any right of interference with the internal government of any country with which we were in a state of alliance, he still maintained that it was the duty of the Ministers of Great Britain, wherever residing, to watch the proceedings that were taking place in every country with which the Sovereign of England had intercourse, and to endeavour, by all the means in their power, to maintain its tranquillity and the authority of its Government. The noble Duke defended the sort of mediation which the Government had adopted, for, in his opinion, the mediation of several Powers, acting in concert, was infinitely less likely to compromise the independence of a small state than the exclusive ascendancy or protection of any one Power. He opposed the proposition of Lord Stanley, because, if agreed to, the effect of it would be to prevent her Majesty's Government from having the opportunity to bring to a successful issue the mediation which they had undertaken, and which they had hitherto conducted in so satisfactory a manner.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA supported the motion, which was opposed by the Earl of St. Germans.

Lord BEAUMONT said he could not approve of the intervention; but, nevertheless, he could not give his assent to the sweeping condemnation conveyed in the motion of Lord Stanley.

Lord GRANVILLE supported the Government, on the ground that they had taken the only line which, under the circumstances, could be adopted, and they had secured for the party opposed to the Portuguese Court all the objects for which that party had contended, under the guarantee of the three intervening Powers.

Upon a division, the numbers were—

|                                  |    |    |    |     |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| For Lord Stanley's Resolution .. | .. | .. | .. | 47  |
| Against it ..                    | .. | .. | .. | 66  |
| Majority for Ministers ..        | .. | .. | .. | —19 |

The House adjourned at half-past ten o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

##### THE ADJOURNED DEBATE UPON PORTUGAL.

The adjourned debate upon Mr. Hume's motion was resumed by Sir DE LACY EVANS, who contended that, in the midst of difficulties, the Government of Great Britain had adopted the course likely to be attended with least evil, and with the most beneficial consequences.

The next speaker was Sir R. PEEL, who said he rose at an early hour, to mark his reprobation of the practice that had grown up of confining the more important part of the debate to two or three hours at the close of the evening, which was prejudicial to the public service, because it led to an unnecessary consumption of the public time. Sir Robert Peel, like the Duke of Wellington, supported the policy adopted by the Government. After perusing the papers which had been presented relative to the recent transactions in Portugal, he said he thought the Government had done right in interfering as they had done. He believed, too, that France and Spain would have interfered in an objectionable manner if we had stood aloof. "Upon these considerations (said Sir R. Peel), seeing the probability that this strife would have long continued, if not suppressed by your means—remembering that it was for the interests of humanity that you should interfere—looking to the great likelihood that, if you had not interposed, France and Spain would not only have desired, but have been compelled to interfere—knowing the further probability that, in either issue, whether the result were a triumph to the Queen or to the insurgents, moderation and justice would not have been maintained: in the midst of these conflicting considerations, all of which had to be weighed by the Government, again I say I will not consent to visit with condemnation those who, under such circumstances, deemed it expedient to decide upon offering British intervention." (Cheers.) Sir Robert Peel was of the same opinion as the Duke of Wellington in regard to the policy of concerting with other Governments—"I say it is infinitely better we should continue to act in concurrence with the other Governments, bringing to bear upon the question the moral influence of the three great powers who established the throne of Donna Maria and of the Queen of Spain. In deference to motives of public policy it is infinitely better we should not attempt to control the Executive Government, acting under considerable difficulties, by any resolution which would involve a course undignified and impracticable. It is infinitely better that we should leave the Government to decide unencumbered and unembarrassed by our advice." The right hon. Baronet entered into a minute review of the recent events in Portugal, condemned the conduct pursued towards the Duke of Palmella, upon whom he passed a high eulogium, and concluded by saying, "I believe that if the faction that calls itself the Cabralist faction—and for anything I know they may be worthy of the name they have chosen to assume—if such men and such principles are to influence the future Government of Portugal, then there is no security for peace, no security there for continued attachment to the Crown. (Hear, hear.) And then, indeed, it will not be in the power of England longer to give that advice, and to lend that assistance, which I think she can freely give and freely lend, and which I hope will be effectual for the single purpose for which they have been given and lent—to maintain an ancient monarchy, and to obtain from that monarchy guarantees for constitutional freedom." (Great cheering.)

Dr. BOWRING then rose, but, while he was speaking, a motion was made that the House should be counted, and there not being forty members present, an adjournment took place at a quarter before eight o'clock.

Thus, Mr. Hume's motion has been indirectly disposed of for the present, as the subject cannot be discussed again unless another day be appointed for the purpose.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

##### THE COUNT OUT.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock, when rather an amusing conversation took place in reference to the House having been "counted out" on Mr. Hume's motion respecting Portugal.

Mr. P. BORTHWICK commenced it by asking what course was to be pursued in regard to the amendment of Mr. T. Duncombe on the subject of the affairs of Portugal.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL begged to assure the House that so far as the motion of the hon. member for Finsbury was concerned the British Government would take care to use its influence to protect the just rights of the people of Portugal, whether the motion of the hon. member was passed or not. He was happy to say that within the last ten minutes he had seen letters which assured him that the Portuguese Government, notwithstanding the surrender of Das Antas, would extend the conditions offered through the British Government, and would still grant a full amnesty to all persons who were engaged in the insurrection; and also the rights of the Portuguese would be preserved and observed. Under these circumstances, he thought the motion was unnecessary.

Mr. DUNCOMBE said that the object of his motion had been attained, but he could not understand the course which had been pursued by the country party in counting out the House, and that too after the virtuous indignation which they had expressed as to the injustice which had been done in Portugal.

Mr. NEWDEGATE (at whose instigation the "count out" took place) defended the conduct of the party, and threw the blame of the "count out" upon the Government, the only member of the Government in his place at the time of the "count" being, as he said, the Master of the Mint.

Mr. HUME regretted the premature close to which the debate had been brought, and which he attributed to an arrangement between two parties in the House, an opinion in which he was confirmed by Sir R. Peel's speech, which he characterized as the most absurd speech he had ever heard in the House, the right honourable Baronet having perverted such facts as had a connection with the question, and having introduced others which had nothing to do with it. It was not his intention to press the subject any further upon the attention of the House.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that no person had been such great losers by the sudden close of the debate as her Majesty's Ministers; for the majority, which he was sure would have been in their favour, would have been an advantage to them, and that advantage they had lost. There was no precedent in modern times for such an intervention as that which Mr. Newdegate had practised; it resembled nothing so much as the plans pursued by the gods of antiquity, who carried away their heroes in a cloud when they were in any difficulty. He denied that there was no Cabinet Minister present when the House was counted. He was informed that Lord Palmerston was present, and he himself and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were in the House of Lords, and were unable to return from it in time to be present at the time of counting.

Lord J. RUSSELL then defended Col. Wyld.

Sir J. GRAHAM said he was not in the House at the time it was counted out, for, notwithstanding his respect for the hon. member for Bolton, he preferred his dinner to the hon. member's speech.

The adjourned debate on the Tenants' Right (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. S. CRAWFORD, and led to some discussion and a division, by which it was negatived by a majority of 112 to 25.

The Poor Law Removal Amendment Bill was, on the motion of Mr. G. BANKES, ordered to be read a second time next Wednesday.

Six o'clock having arrived, the SPEAKER adjourned the House without putting the question.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE BIRMINGHAM AND OXFORD JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Lord LYNDBURST moved the consideration of the Report on the Select Committee on the petition respecting the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway. The noble and learned Lord, after going through a detail of the proceedings, contended that the purchases made by the different parties connected with the North Western Railway were not bona fide purchases, and that they were not made for ordinary purposes; and moved that the Committee be instructed to proceed with the inquiry. Lord RADNOR suggested the addition of the words "and consider whether the standing orders ought to be dispensed with."—The Duke of Richmond suggested that the consideration of the bill be postponed for a month, in order to enable the promoters of the bill to comply with the standing orders.—A conversation ensued over the table between Lord Lyndhurst, Earl Grey, Lord Brougham, Lord Redesdale, and the Duke of Richmond; at the conclusion of which, the Earl of Devon moved, in return, that the Committee do proceed in

the usual way.—Lord KINNAIRD said, on a former occasion he voted against going into committee, because he did not think it wise for the Legislature to interfere in the matter while it was before a court of law; but their Lordships having decided to appoint a committee, he was inclined to support the motion for going further into the inquiry.—Earl Fitzwilliam supported the motion for a further inquiry. After considerable discussion, a division took place on Lord Lyndhurst's motion, which was rejected by a majority of 6, the numbers being, contents 22, non-contents 28.

The Manchester Bishopric Bill was then postponed, and the House rose at eight o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

A great many Railway Bills were read a third time and passed.

##### AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

Mr. B. OSBORNE gave notice, that on Monday next he should move a resolution, to the effect, that as Government had interfered in the affairs of Portugal, it was just and proper for the intervening parties to guarantee the full constitutional rights and liberties of the people of Portugal, and, if necessary, to enforce the same.

In answer to a question from Mr. HURT, Lord PALMERSTON said that the blockade at Oporto had been taken off.

In answer to a question by Mr. B. OSBORNE, Lord PALMERSTON said the Junta in Portugal did not appear, at present, disposed to accept the terms offered to them. Whatever negotiations might take place on the subject the British Government would observe good faith.

On the order of the day being read, Lord G. BENTINCK rose and called the attention of the House to the infraction of the 1st, 15th, 17th, and 18th articles of the Treaty of Lisbon, of July, 1842, and asked her Majesty's Ministers whether any and what steps had been taken to obtain from the Government of the Queen of Portugal redress for the past, and security against future injuries of a like kind done to British interests.

Lord PALMERSTON said that he understood the noble Lord to ask him a question relating to the decree which had been passed, giving force to the paper currency of the Bank of Portugal at a forced or a nominal value, and, secondly, with regard to certain suspended guarantees with regard to the British subjects in Portugal. The noble Lord said he would admit that this was not the first instance in the history of nations of Governments being obliged to give by law a forced value to a paper currency which was suffering from considerable depreciation, and that paper had been received at a value somewhat different to that which, according to the Free-Trade notions of the noble Lord, it would fetch in the market. But the notes were received by the Government of Portugal in payment of taxes at the same rate they were compelled to be received by private individuals. The other subject, the abolition of the Court in which the causes of British subjects were tried, had, since the suspension of the Constitution, been made a question of negotiation, and the Court was now re-established.

In answer to a question from Mr. EWART, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the English naval officers in the Tagus could not receive any decoration from the Portuguese Government.

The remainder of the evening was occupied by a discussion in Committee of the Poor-Law Administration Bill. All the clauses were agreed to, the report received, and the House adjourned.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—On Tuesday, the following bills were sanctioned by the House of Lords:—Caledonian (Glasgow, Garmkirk, and Coatbridge branches to Glasgow, and stations); Herne Bay and Canterbury Junction; Swansea Valley.—In the Commons, in Group 24, the preamble of the Chester and Holyhead (Holyhead Extension) was declared to be proved. The Committees have been sitting during the week, but the proceedings generally have been unimportant.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

##### JENNY LIND AND MR. BUNN.

An argument took place at Chambers, on Monday, before Mr. Justice Coleridge, in the case of Bunn v. Lind. It is an action brought by Mr. Bunn, of Drury Lane Theatre, against Miss Lind. Jenny Lind, to recover compensation in damages for an alleged breach of contract. A summons was obtained at the instance of the defendant, calling on the plaintiff to show cause why a commission should not issue to examine witnesses at Berlin, and why, in the meantime, all proceedings should not be stayed. Mr. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis and Lewis, attended on Monday to show cause, and Mr. Jennings appeared in support of the application.

Mr. Lewis informed his Lordship of the nature of the action, and said he had to apply for an adjournment of the summons for a period of three months.

Mr. Justice Coleridge inquired the reason for an adjournment, remarking that the parties whom it was wished to examine by a commission might die in the meantime.

Mr. Lewis said the action had been set down for the adjourned sittings after the term just ended, but there was no probability of its being tried until the sittings after next term, and, therefore, there could be no immediate necessity for a commission. The plaintiff, as his Lordship was aware, would have to join in the expense of the commission, or he could apply for a separate commission; but it was thought advisable, seeing that the cause could not be tried for some months, to apply for an adjournment of the application for three months; and for this additional reason, that the celebrated composer Meyerbeer, whom it was proposed to examine by the commission, was confidently expected to arrive in London in time to be examined on the trial of the action.

Mr. Jennings, in reply, complained of the delay occasioned by the parties on the other side. In January, he had offered to appear by any writ, but the action was delayed for some months, and now it was sought to occasion a further delay.

Mr. Lewis (interposing) observed that the defendant was not within the jurisdiction of the Court till recently.

Mr. Jennings proceeded to remark that the declaration was only delivered on the 5th of June instant; the pleas were delivered on the 9th, and issue was joined on the 11th; and notice of trial was on the same day given for the sittings in London about to commence. He (Mr. Jennings) had therefore applied for the commission as soon as he possibly could, and he had an affidavit showing its necessity. It was requisite for the defendant's case that the Earl of Westmoreland, her Majesty's Envoy to the King of Prussia, and the composer Meyerbeer, should be examined; and, as his Lordship had observed, if the present application was delayed for three months, the defendant might be deprived of their evidence.

After some further argument on both sides, Mr. Justice Coleridge said he thought that no sufficient ground had been shown for an adjournment of three months; and, on an application for time to answer the affidavit, said he would adjourn the summons for a few days; and an adjournment was accordingly ordered.

The matter was again argued on Thursday, when Mr. Justice Coleridge made an order for the Commission to issue, which order is returnable on the first day of Michaelmas Term.

##### EXTENSIVE FRAUDS UPON THE CUSTOMS.

On Tuesday, the Court of Exchequer was engaged all day with the trial of a case, the Attorney-General v. Fennell.

It will, probably, be recollected that, at the sittings after Easter term, a Custom-house officer named Howse, and a cigar broker in the City named Avery, were convicted of having defrauded the revenue to a large extent by an evasion of certain precautions which the Custom-house authorities had previously thought infallible. Howse had been employed as a locker in a bonding warehouse in Cutler-street, near the East India Docks.

The precautions used before goods could be taken out of bond were deemed infallible till last autumn, when it was discovered that Howse had, in the course of the year, released, on twelve different occasions, quantities of sugar without a single farthing of duty having been paid. Fennell, who had been a grocer in the City, but had become insolvent, and been previously detected in frauds on the revenue, was his principal confederate, and the mode of operation was a very simple one, Howse releasing the sugar when a warrant was brought to him marked by Fennell with the prick of a fork in one corner, and the figures "30" in the other. The case proved against Avery will illustrate the system.

He bought at a public auction in the City, on the 24th July last, 28 bags of sugar, which were then coming home by the *Flora*. On the 28th September, he paid for the sugar, and got the warrant and sold the sugar on the same day, and handed over the warrant. He bought it with the duty unpaid, and sold it with the duty paid. Between the time of getting the warrant and handing it over to the purchaser, he took it to Fennell, who impressed the above-mentioned talismanic symbols upon it; and, on the purchaser's servant presenting it to Howse, he released the sugar as if all were right.

Nine such transactions were proved, on Tuesday, against the defendant, who conducted his own case, and was convicted in penalties amounting to the sum of £442 6s., being the single value of the goods.

In the same Court, on Thursday, another case of fraud upon the Customs was disposed of. It was an information filed by the Attorney-General against an individual named Powell, charging the defendant with having fraudulently concealed and brought into consumption twenty-four chests of tea without the payment of duty. The manner in which the fraud was committed was as follows:—A sailor of the name of Partridge, formerly resident in Jersey in 1845, became acquainted with the defendant Powell in the month of November. Powell was at that time in charge of the steam-boat called *Lord Collingwood*. At Christmas, in the above year, they left Jersey and came to London. In the meantime Powell told Partridge that he could put him in the way of making his fortune, by running tea through the Custom-house, coastwise.

Partridge immediately concocted the plan, and they arranged it that a bond should be given to the Custom House, and parolined, and that the profits arising from it were to be distributed between Powell, Walsh, and Partridge. This having been settled, Partridge obtained drafts upon the London and Westminster Bank, to purchase tea in bond; and he carried this business on for twelve months, under the name of Clark. He obtained a parcel of tea from the Custom House, the destination of which purported to be Liverpool, but the goods were removed to a warehouse, and never forwarded to their destination, but were brought into consumption. Ultimately Partridge was taken into custody, and put into Whitecross-street Prison, and information that he gave led to prosecutions against his confederates, Powell and Walsh.

It was proved by the Comptroller of Customs at Liverpool that he only received a packet in respect of the bonds, and he searched in vain for the consignees. For the defence it was agreed at length that the known character of Partridge rendered him unworthy of credence, and that the jury could not give a verdict against Powell on his evidence. The jury returned a verdict against the defendant in the single value of £320.

#### IRELAND.

##### THE ELECTIONS.

DEATH OF AN IRISH MEMBER.—There is a vacancy in the representation of Tipperary, by the death of Mr. Richard A. Fitzgerald; the hon. gentleman fell a victim to the prevalent typhus fever.

BOROUGH OF GALWAY.—The Repealers are to start two candidates, Mr. M. J. Blake, one of the present members, and probably Mr. O'Flaherty, who was defeated at the last contest by the Solicitor-General, Mr. Monahan, who will be again in the field.

BOROUGH OF WEXFORD.—The Repeal Club have determined to start Mr. J. T. Devereux. There is a rumour that Sir Thomas Esmonde, the present representative, will become a candidate for the county of Wexford.

COUNTY KILDARE.—The son of Mr. Robert Bourke, of Hayes, stands for this county on what are termed "Independent principles." The Marquis of Kildare and Mr. More O'Ferrall are in the field. Mr. Archbold, one of the present members, will probably retire.

COUNTY OF CORK.—The *Evening Mail* states that a Conservative candidate for this county will soon be declared. The Liberals or Repealers have not yet selected a candidate.

BOROUGH OF TRALEE.—In a letter to the *Tralee Examiner*, Mr. John Lynch states, that "not only has Mr. Maurice O'Connell not the most remote idea of withdrawing himself from a constituency for whose generous and truly patriotic support he feels no less proud than grateful, but that, by his written directions" he (Mr. Lynch) has been "making arrangements in anticipation of a contest, which, in the present state of the country, all should be anxious to avert, and which, from the state of the constituency, it would be folly to provoke."

##### NEW PLAN OF AGITATION FOR REPEAL.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, the following letter to Mr. John O'Connell was read from Dr. O'Higgins, Bishop of Ardagh, in which a plan is sketched for renewed agitation for Repeal:—

"Ballymahon, June 12.

"My dear Friend—I enclose £20 10s. towards the funds of the National Repeal Association, three of which are my own renewed subscription for the present year. The annexed paper contains a list of the contributors, who desire me to assure you that this sum is but a very feeble mark of their warm attachment to your respected person, and their unlimited confidence in the wisdom, purity, and efficiency of the true Repealers of Conciliation Hall. In these sentiments they are earnestly joined by every honest and good man throughout the diocese.

"In the present awfully distressed state of Ireland, it cannot be expected that contributions from any one locality will be of large amount—still I am thoroughly convinced that, even in this season of fearful destitution, all that is required for the triumphant support of Repeal and Old Ireland, is organisation. For this paramount object, let the detailed and persevering exertions of every true lover of Ireland be immediately directed, and the national treasury will soon be filled with the voluntary offerings of a misgoverned and oppressed, but determined people. The minions of a hostile Government—the hypocritical writers in certain world-be Liberal papers, and our country's worst enemies, the Chartist Repealers, may use their little influence and treachery as they please; but, I repeat that, if our virtuous and devoted people be properly organised, they will cheerfully supply abundant funds for all national purposes. I may here give the outlines of a plan I have lately submitted to our clergy on this subject, and which met their full approval. It is as follows:—

"1. Each priest to impress upon his people, for some Sundays consecutively, the absolute necessity of maintaining Conciliation Hall in full activity, as being the only assembly able or honestly willing to expose to the civilised world our manifold grievances, and protect our religious and civil rights against the open oppression of one class of enemies and the hidden treachery of others.

"2. The people being thus duly prepared, all the pious and staunch Repeal Wardens of the parish to assemble at the parochial house, under the presidency of the parish priest, and, with the aid of the curates, to adopt such means as may seem best calculated to obtain subscriptions in their several districts; such meeting to take place at the parochial house once in every month.

"3. Each priest in the parish, as also every other proper Repeal Warden, to keep a Repeal account book, to proceed from house to house among the well-affected and solvent inhabitants, both in the towns and rural districts, and give each an opportunity of entering in this book, with his own hand, the amount he is willing permanently to contribute by the month. Any sum—even one penny, or less—will be thankfully received; and no authority, or other undue influence, to be, directly or indirectly, used on those occasions.

"4. A particular day to be named on which all the warden collectors together assembled would pay into the hands of the treasurer the several sums collected, and see the proper entries made in a parochial Repeal account-book, to be kept for this purpose by the parish-priest. This duty could be more conveniently performed in the chapel yard after mass on Sunday—after which the next day (or payment should be fixed upon. In forwarding the subscriptions to the Association, the names of the parish and diocese to be given.

"I do not offer this plan as anything approaching that perfection to which organisation might be easily carried, even in these days of wretched destitution; but, such as it is, if steadily acted upon, it would be found, I am sure, quite sufficient to insure a great repeal fund, without encroaching in the least on the political feelings or pecuniary distress of any one Irishman. All depends on the priests! May the Almighty reward those among them who will give their pious energies to the charitable and glorious undertaking.

"I remain, my dear friend, ever devotedly yours,

"W. O'HIGGINS."

THE IRISH COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Reproductive Committee, or "Irish Council," as the society is now called, was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Rotunda, Dublin. It was very respectably but not numerously attended. Mr. Richard Warburton, D.L., of Queen's County, was called to the chair. Mr. W. S. O'Brien, Lord Cloncurry, Mr. Grattan, and several other well-known individuals were present. A report was adopted by the meeting, which is called the first report of the Irish Council. It touches upon all subjects, from the potato disease to the famine, from planting to gathering, from Poor-Law relief to the Imperial Treasury. The document is lengthy, but possesses no particular interest beyond the fact of its being the report of a split from the old O'Connell sect.

THE DUBLIN CORN MARKET.—There was a complete panic at the Dublin Corn Exchange on Tuesday—everything down but the spirits of the buyers. The attendance of dealers, sellers, and buyers, was unusually large, but no terms that the former could offer would induce the latter to buy. Some small parcels of Indian corn and meal changed hands, at a reduction of about 6s. a quarter on the previous Friday's prices; but, from the anxiety manifested on the part of the holders to effect sales, doubtless 10s. less would have been willingly accepted for large lots. The chief reason assigned for this most cheering change is the promise of an early and most abundant harvest. Some early wheat, grown within a few miles of Dublin, was exhibited. The field, of which it was a sample, is exhibited to be fit for cutting in three or, at the outside, four weeks. On the subject of the potato crop the farmers assembled at the Corn-market. One and all—even the downcast sellers—expressed their entire disbelief in the rumours of the re-appearance of the potato disease of last year. Their opinions are fortified by the provincial journals—from Armagh and Newry, in the north; Clare and Cork, in Munster; and from Ballinasloe, in Connaught—all of which report most favourably of the crops in their respective localities.

BARBAROUS MURDERS IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—On the night of Tuesday (last week), according to the *Limerick Chronicle*, a most barbarous and fatal outrage was perpetrated near Heathfield, in that county. Between seven and eight o'clock a party of armed men surrounded the house of a farmer named John Bennis, steward to property in that quarter belonging to Mr. Scanlan. The unfortunate victim of their vengeance was at the time surrounded by his wife and children, but, reckless of this affectionate family circle, they assailed him without hesitation, felled him to the ground, and while prostrate one of the miscreants levelled a gun close to his head, and shot him dead. Bennis's son and daughter endeavoured to save their persecuted father from his assailants, but received no mercy at the hands of the bloodthirsty ruffians, who dragged the unoffending woman outside the door, dashed her to the ground, and, with a refinement of barbarity, violently stretching out her arms, rolled a heavily laden wheel across them, breaking both wrists! Not content with this savage outrage, the demons again entered the house, where Bennis's wife was lamenting over the dead body of her murdered husband. They struck her with guns on the head, inflicting serious wounds, and left the poor almost a corpse by his father's side. From the fatal injuries sustained, the youth has since died, and the only cause assigned for such diabolical atrocity is, that Bennis had served latifits for non-payment of rent a few days before.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—The following accident occurred at Sleahed, parish of Ventry, last week. A married woman, named Fenaghty, brought her husband his breakfast on the road making there. On their retiring to eat it above the road, a cliff they were sitting under fell on them and crushed them to atoms. The unfortunate parents left six orphans.

##### THE CIVIL WAR IN PORTUGAL.

ADVICES from Lisbon to the 4th inst., confirm the important news given in our Journal last week, of the Capture of Vessels of War belonging to the Junta. By the aid of an obliging Correspondent, we are enabled, in the annexed Engraving, to show the precise position of the several vessels engaged in the capture.

From one of the accounts received, it appears that Count Das Antas, early on the morning of the 31st ult., took the decisive step of crossing the bar of Oporto, with "three steam vessels, one corvette, and four transports," carrying all the disposable forces of the Junta (some 3500 in number), "setting out," as he said, "to give a mortal blow to the factions which oppress Portugal." Knowing, as he did, that Sir Thomas Maitland, with the British squadron, was close at hand, and had received orders to capture all vessels of war attempting to enter or leave the river, the Count could not have been much surprised at finding himself and his followers prisoners of war. The affair appears to have been managed very quietly, only one musket having been fired, and that improperly, the officer who gave the order having been placed under arrest for it. Das Antas, as President of the Junta, and "General-in-Chief of the National Forces," delivered in a protest against the capture; and was then sent round with his ships and men to the Tagus. They will remain in the custody of the English forces, will be kindly treated, and will not be required to land in Portugal against their will.

On hearing of this capture, Sir W. Parker, commanding in the Tagus, wrote to Sa da Bandeira, stationed at St. Ube's, acquainting him with the fact, and suggest-



## T H E C I V I L W A R I N P O R T U G A L .



CAPTURE OF THE FLEET OF THE JUNTA, OFF OPORTO.

ing that as he could not now hope for reinforcements from the Douro, he also should surrender with his troops, and, availing himself of the British steamers, join his comrades, and accept, with Das Antas, an asylum in the cabin of the *Hibernia*. Sa would not consent to this; but he sent back one of his staff with despatches for the Junta, requesting that he might be despatched to Oporto in one of our steamers, and agreed to suspend hostilities till he received further instructions. On the sixth instant, Sa's aide-de-camp was landed at Oporto; and the same day the five members of the Junta, deprived of their President, determined to accept the four articles tendered to them by Colonel Wyld on behalf of the allied Powers on the 7th ultimo.

We subjoin another account, received from a Correspondent (F. H. L.) at Oporto:—

"The Armistice till the 10th June, demanded by the English Government, having been refused by the Junta, on the 27th May, H.M.S. *Gladiator*, and the Spanish man-of-war, *Soberano*, in the river, made preparations for leaving without delay. As the *Gladiator* could not go out but at spring tide, she was obliged to wait till Sunday, the 30th, at two o'clock. The Junta employed the intervening time in marching 3000 of their troops down to Foz, and embarking them on board the transports and war-steamers that were off the bar waiting for them. It appears, they were intended to proceed to the capital, where an insurrection was expected to break out in favour of the Junta, on their appearance. The troops continued to embark during the whole of Sunday night, after the *Gladiator* had gone out; but her Majesty's ships were prevented from taking any offensive steps, as their ally, the Spanish vessel, had not yet left the river, for want of wind. She, however, went out on Sunday night. A declaration of war was presented to the Junta; Count das Antas received an official despatch, whose contents were not published at the moment he was embarking at the head of his troops on Sunday evening; and, as was well known, the Junta had been threatened with the loss of their fleet if they persisted in the embarkation of their troops. There is, therefore, reason to suspect they were fully aware of what would follow, and their conduct was probably dictated by motives of policy; or, fear of the consequences to their own safety from the rage of the people, if they surrendered at once to the demands of England; and the wish to get the troops out of the city. Be that as it may, the mass of the people had not the least idea of what awaited them; and their surprise, consternation, and rage may be more easily imagined than described. During the morning, the British and Spanish vessels surrounded the Portuguese ones; and, about two or three in the afternoon, called on them one by one to surrender, and brought them up alongside the *America*. The Portuguese attempted no resistance, and the whole

fleet was captured without any fighting. On the ensuing night, the English steamers, taking their prizes in tow, set off to Cascaes Bay, at the entrance to Lisbon. The *Royal Tar* gave them some trouble; for the Portuguese tried to sink her after she surrendered; but they arrived safely at their destination, and lodged their prisoners at Fort St. Julien, where they remain under the protection of the British flag, guarded by English marines."

We select a few notes from the *Times* account:—

"Rumours of British armed intervention had been current for several days, as some part of the orders received by the *Bulldog* steamer had transpired, and the alarm became so great on the Saturday and the Sunday morning that a perfect panic seized the English, and no less than 230 of our fellow-countrymen, including servants and children, embarked in the homeward-bound packet, the *Gladiator*, and other vessels. I believe 84 of the lot fell to Captain Robb's share, not to speak of 33 children, some being babies of ten days old, so that the comforts of her Majesty's steamer were distributed on a scale never contemplated by her shipwright or the Admiralty.

"On Monday morning the whole of our squadron and the ships of the Junta were seen peaceably, and, to all appearance, sociably, at anchor off the bar—the 'wolf lying down with the lamb'—but a notice placed on the bar-book soon altered the case; and, we saw, as it explained, that the Portuguese fleet was, in fact, environed by the British squadron. The whole truth then became known, and it was found that, at four A.M., on Monday, Sir Thomas Maitland had captured the whole of the Junta's ships, and had disarmed the expedition.

"The order for the disarming of the troops, issued by Sir Thos. Maitland, was obeyed without resistance. It is stated that one of our boats fired unnecessarily into one of the smaller Junta vessels, and that two men were killed; but that affair is under inquiry. One officer is said to have stabbed himself to the heart sooner than give up his sword, and two sailors to have thrown themselves overboard, one of whom had the good luck to swim to shore.

"The full extent of the news was not known till the afternoon of Monday. It, of course, produced a violent irritation in the town, and caused the remaining English subjects to reflect very seriously on their situation. The Junta, however, behaved admirably: not one of them quitted his post, and by their orders strong patrols of cavalry and infantry were put into movement, with strict orders to protect strangers and to repress every symptom of disorder.

"I am glad to say that not a single Englishman has had reason to complain of the slightest insult or injury. The people were much irritated on seeing their fleet carried to the southward, each of our steamers having a Portuguese vessel in tow; but the peace of the city was so well preserved that we walked about in

full security, and even those who committed the imprudence of being out at late hours of the night reached their homes in safety."

We have Lisbon letters to the 9th inst. Matters were in a state of suspense until the further instructions of the British Government were known. Meanwhile the Portuguese prisoners, to the number of near 4000 were huddled together in the small fortress of St. Julien.

Sa da Bandeira still holds out at St. Ubes, but it is thought that he intends to surrender to the English naval forces as soon as they appear before him in a hostile attitude.

Sir H. Seymour, it is said, has endeavoured to induce the Queen to appoint M. Lavradio to form a new Cabinet, but her Majesty refuses to comply, and exhibits dislike to the popular party.

A telegraphic despatch had been received at Lisbon from Oporto, announcing that on the 8th the members of the Junta had communicated to the British Consul their willingness to accept the proffered convention, and make their submission accordingly, but that not having received any definitive answer from him, they had resolved to send the Marquis de Loule for that purpose. Count Taipa has been sent to Lisbon, from St. Ubes, empowered to treat with the British Minister and Admiral on behalf of Sa da Bandeira and his army.

The whole of the steamers and other ships taken by the British squadron have been handed over to the Portuguese Government; and the delivery of the arms, it is supposed, will follow next.

The mode in which the Queen's authority should be resumed appears to have created great difficulties. The English Consul had caused the blockade to be raised as far as the British, Spanish, and French flag was concerned; but it was not yet understood that the Portuguese squadron had concurred, and therefore the mercantile blockade is still in force.

Saldanha did not seem disposed to afford time to the Junta, and that body alarmed by his menaces, was increasing the defences of the Sierra Convent and of Villa Nova. The Spanish Consul was also in doubt whether he should not advise an immediate advance of the Spanish troops, as the people were in many places ill-treating the Gallegos.

Oporto was tranquil, and no insult or injury had been offered to any British subject.

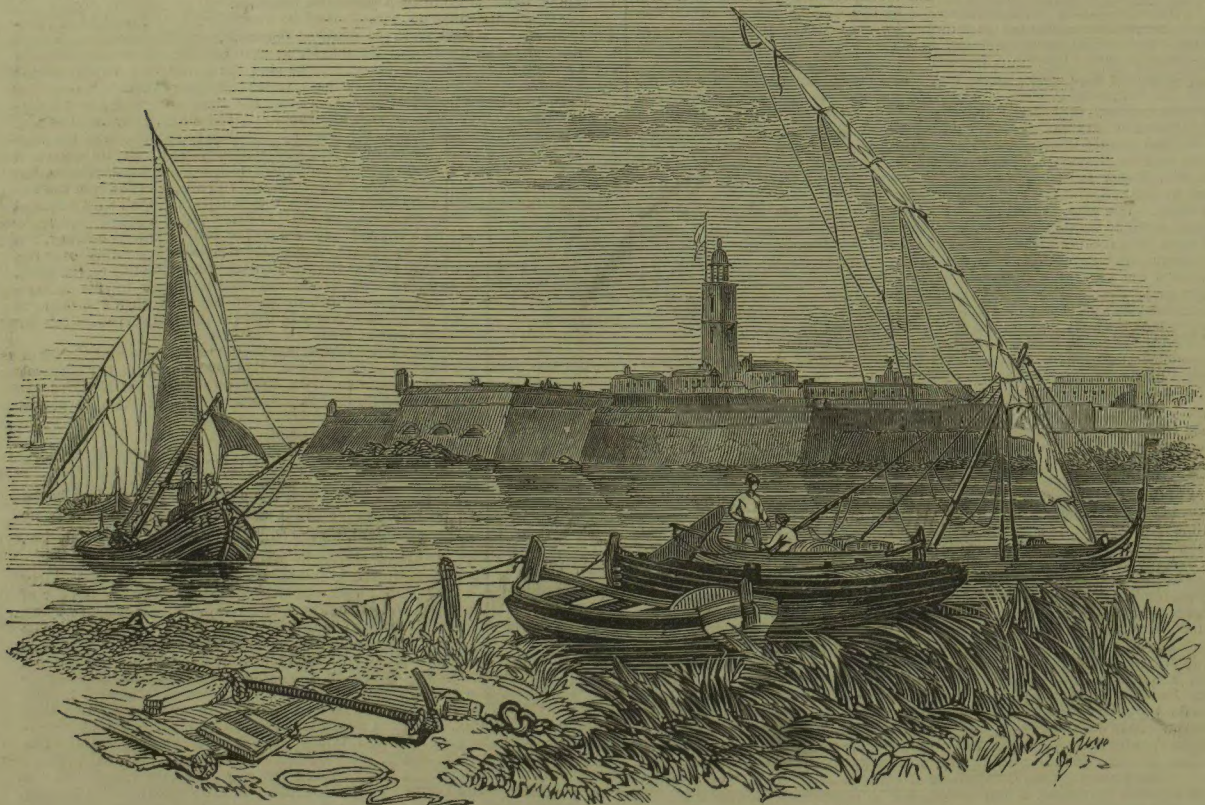


GATE OF FORT ST. JULIAN.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In the larger Engraving, representing the taking of the Junta force, the foremost steamer is the *Gladiator*, Captain Robb; the two next, the *Oporto* and the *Royal Tar* (Junta), the latter with 1000 troops on board. The two schooners to the right are, also, of the Junta force; as are the barque in the distance, right; the *Mendilho* steamer, left, with Das Antas on board; and the corvette and brig, to the extreme left, the latter with troops and ammunition. In the centre is the *America*, Captain Sir Thomas Maitland (British); to the left, the Spanish brig, *Soberano* (not engaged); next, the *Bulldog* and *Sidon*, British steamers; and to the extreme right, the *Nauticus*.

The two Views of the Fort of Julian are from Sketches by another Correspondent.



FORT ST. JULIAN.

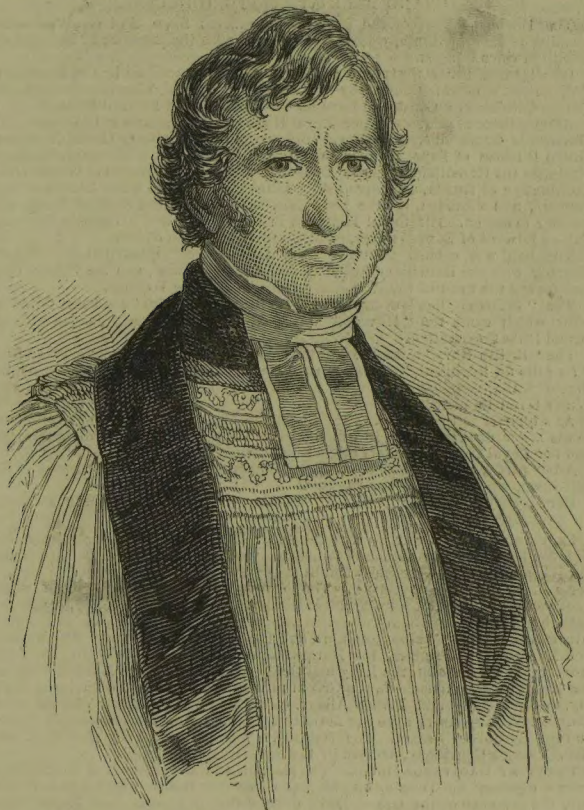


## THE REV. DR. HOOK.

We present our readers with a portrait of this eloquent dignitary of the Church; the illustration deriving additional interest from the Reverend Doctor being now in London, and announced to preach Two Sermons in the Church of St. Sepulchre, Snow-hill, on Sunday (to-morrow) morning and evening, in aid of the Parochial Girls' School.

The Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., Vicar of Leeds, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, is son of the Very Rev. James Hook, D.D., Dean of Worcester, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart., and was born in 1797. The Vicar of Leeds married, June 4, 1839, Anna-Delicia, elder daughter and co-heir of John Johnstone, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., of Monument House, Edgbaston, Warwickshire; and of Galabank, N.B.; by whom he has issue.

Dr. Hook is an accomplished scholar, and able writer; and a long list of published works testifies his literary activity. The Reverend Doctor was ordained in 1821; and, after serving in two laborious curacies, was, in 1829, appointed to the Vicarage of Trinity Church, Coventry; and, in 1837, was elected to the Vicarage of Leeds. In June, 1838, he preached in the Chapel Royal in St. James's Palace, his celebrated Sermon, "Hear the Church," which the author printed from the occurrence of circumstances that seemed to require its publication. The leading topics of this eloquent discourse are "the claims, the character, and the privileges, of the Church," not as a mere National Establishment of Religion, but as the Church, a religious community, intrinsically independent of the State: the printed copy before us is of the 31st edition.



THE REV. WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., VICAR OF LEEDS.

Dr. Hook has also published a "Church Dictionary," and "Ecclesiastical Biography," both valuable works of reference; "The Last Days of Our Lord's Ministry," "Sermons preached before the University of Oxford," "Sermons on Various Subjects," &c., all characterised by piety and devotional fervour; and the majority of them by their appropriate appeals to mixed congregations. Dr. Hook is, also, engaged in editing several minor religious works, published at the lowest possible rate for extensive circulation; of one series, "The Devotional Library," several portions have appeared.

The Vicar of Leeds has appeared too, as an able advocate of National Education, in a Letter to the Lord Bishop of St. David's, "On the Means of Rendering More Efficient the Education of the People." This pamphlet is now in the tenth edition. The system which it proposes has given rise to much controversy: it suggests two classes of schools: 1. The schools of religious doctrine, precept, and training. 2. Literary or secular schools, which are to be taught by masters and apprentices holding diplomas from the Government, awarded after examination by a Board of Examiners, appointed by authority.

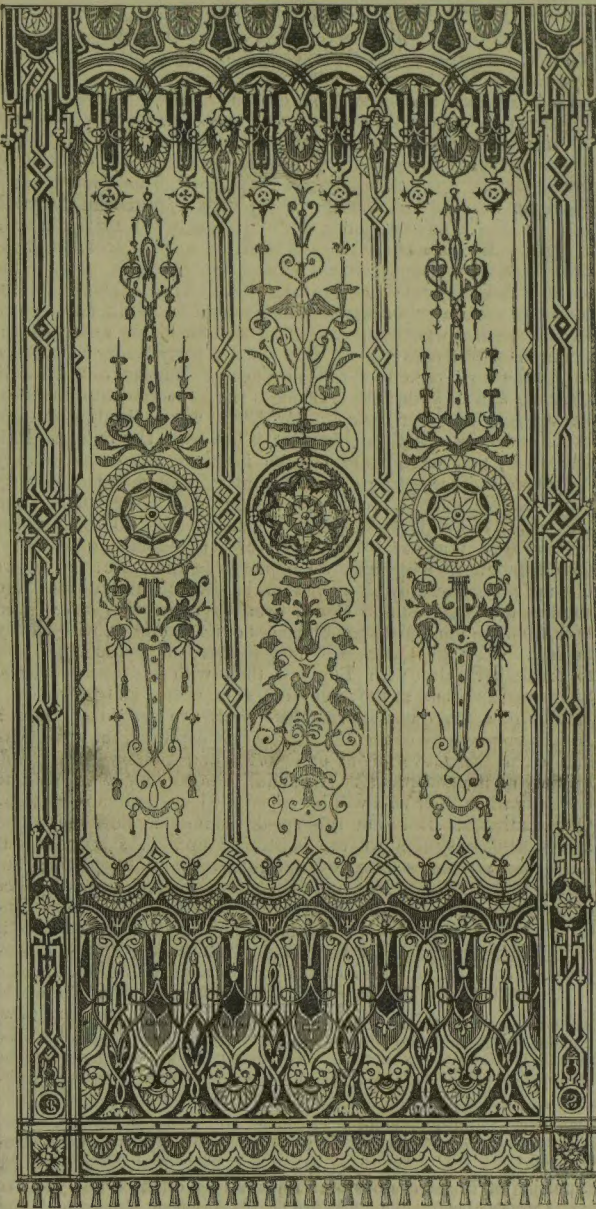
We have not space to enter further upon the details of Dr. Hook's plan, which has excited more attention than any recent educational scheme. With respect to its cost, says the Reverend Vicar, "Great sacrifices, I am sure, all persons will be prepared to make, who are really aware of the social misery and danger which exist in some parts of the manufacturing districts, who reflect upon the masses of the people who might be happy, and are wretched, and on the immorality which, through ignorance, abounds in the land."

**AVAILANCE IN GERMANY.**—The Brussels papers state that the picturesque village of Lichtenberg, amid the ruins of the Palace of the Counts of Keunsh, surrounded by the most lovely gardens and fields, and which used to rivet the eye of the passing traveller, was transformed into a waste on the 18th or 19th inst., by the bursting of an immense avalanche of sand, stone, and water. The little stream which runs through the village was swelled to an immense volume, and, as it rushed along, destroyed several houses, dislodged huge masses of stone from the back of the valley and giant trees, covered the surrounding country with rubbish to the height of a man, and opened cavities and ravines of immense dimensions; and of the 35 dwellings, left only nine standing. Next day the Gulback, a mountain stream, about a mile below Lichtenberg, was also converted into a broad rushing river, in its devastating course covering the fruitful soil with a thick layer of rubbish, stones, dislodged masses of rocks, and water. The scene is heart-rending—the houses are buried up to the sills of the doors, the graves in the churchyard have sunk in, and the mightiest trees only lift up their crowns above the sea of sand.

**THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.**—Several large cases, capable of carrying thirty or forty tons of sand or other material, are made, and in progress of being made, on the strand opposite this noble ship, and a number of balks are being fitted with large sheaves. The *Great Britain* has been raised several feet, without any external application, except the lifting forward, by four large spars and penchans, and the tightening of the vessel herself. Numbers of carriages and other vehicles, conveying the curious, daily attend the *Great Britain*, and great activity seems to prevail under the superintendence of Captain Claxton, who is said to be confident as to her being floated when everything is ready and prudent time arrives.

## SOCIETY OF ARTS.—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

This very interesting Anniversary Meeting took place on Thursday the 10th inst., in the Great Room of the Society's House, in the Adelphi, when the attendance was very numerous and brilliant. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, as President of the Society, filled the chair. The Report was highly satisfactory, and specially acknowledged the efficiency of the judicious suggestions of the Royal President for "the development and application of the principles of taste along with those of science, for the promotion, in short, of the union of the beautiful with the useful in our arts and manufactures." The Society, we learn, has increased its roll of members 150 during the past year, and we congratulate the institution upon "a greatly extended sphere of practical usefulness, and a prosperity, public interest, and substantial revenue, greatly increased beyond all previous experience."



PRIZE DESIGN FOR A ROLLER WINDOW BLIND, BY MR. STEUDWICK.

His Royal Highness, the President, after gracefully expressing his satisfaction at this new position of the Society, presented the numerous Medals and other Prizes, conversing with the several successful inventors, and considerably listening to their details of the specimens. The list of Medals, &c., awarded, is as follows:—

The Gold Medal to Messrs. Davidson and Symington, for their method of applying Currents of Heated Air to Seasoning Timber and to the various Manufactures—Messrs. H. Minton and Co., for the Models of a Jug and a Loving Cup—Mr. Thomas Drayton, for his new process of Silvering Glass with pure Silver—and John Everett Millais, for his Original Composition in Oil. The Gold Isis Medal to Messrs. Richardson and Co., for their specimen of Enamelled Colours on Glass—Thomas Brown Jordan, for his Machine for Carving Wood, Stone, &c., for ornamental and decorative purposes—Mr. Henry Grainger, for the best specimen of White Earthenware—Messrs. H. Minton and Co., for the best specimen of White China—The same, for the best specimen of Deep Blue Colour on China—and the same, for the best specimen of Green Colour on Porcelain. The Large Silver Medal, and £10 10s., to Messrs. D. Pearce and C. Worrall, for their design and model of a Lamp Pillar—Mr. Charles Meigh, for a model of a Mug ornamented in relief—and Mr. F. Abate, for a means of Preventing the Emission of Noxious Vapours from Sewers. The same Medal, and £5 5s., to Mr. John Strudwick, for his design for a Roller Window Blind—Mr. Daniel Pearce, for his design for Printing on China—Mr. John Philip, for his design for an Earthenware Mug ornamented in relief—Mr. Bedlake, for his design for a Geometrical Stamped Druggist—and Mr. J. Austin, for an Original Composition, and specimen of Stained Glass. The same Medal and £3, to Mr. G. Inman, for his Compass Plan. The same Medal, to Mr. Horne, for his Block Printing in Distemper—Mr. Edward Keys, for his model of a Mug ornamented in relief—Captain Carter, for his method of Suspending a Knapsack—Mr. Fuller, for the application of Vulcanised India Rubber to Railway Buffer Springs—Mr. M'Sweeney, for his Improved double-cone barrel Steering Wheel—Mr. C. J. Varley, for an Apparatus for facilitating the use of large Gregorian Telescopes—Mr. H. Day, junior, for his Model in Plaster of the Martyrs' Cross, Oxford—Mr. W. Ford, for his Original Model of a Figure of Nebuchadnezzar—Mr. C. S. Kelsey, for his Original Figure of a Greek Youth—Mr. E. J. Physic, for his reduced Model of a Figure of Mercury—Mr. Westerburch, for his Portable Level—Mr. J. Walker, for his Model of a Sewer—Master H. Burnell, for a Cast from an Original Model of the figure of Hercules—and Master Alexander Stanesby, for a Chalk Drawing of Apollo from the round. The Silver Isis Medal and Honorary Testimonial to Mr. W. Wood, for his Taphiograph for the use of the Blind. The same Medal and £1 is, to Mr. G. West, for his Microscopic Drawing of the Spine of the Echinus. The same Medal, to Mr. J. Bolton, for an instrument for facilitating the Cutting of Screws—Miss Susan Duran, for an original Bust in Plaster, being a Portrait—Mr. C. Worrall, for a Model in Plaster of a Candelabrum—Mr. C. Fox, for an Original Composition in Plaster—Mr. C. Hodggett, for an Original Chalk Drawing of the Gladiator—Mr. J. G. George, for a Chalk Drawing of the Gladiator—Mr. Arthur O'Connor, for a Chalk Drawing of the Head of Jupiter—Miss Mary Elizabeth Dear, for a Portrait in Chalk and other Drawings—Mr. H. Jones, for a Design executed in Metal of the Head of a Greek Warrior—Miss Jane Campbell Bell, for a Chalk Drawing of a Head—Mr. P. Sands, for an Oil Painting of Birds from Nature



PRIZE MUG, BY MR. MEIGH.

—Mr. E. Hughes, for a Chalk Drawing of the Statue of Mars—and Mr. F. Wright, for a Clock Case carved in Wood. The Silver Palette, to Master James Webb, for a Sepia Drawing of a Tree from Nature. Honorary Testimonial and £3, to Mr. Willett, for an Apparatus for Facilitating the Collection of Liquid Manure. Honorary Testimonial, to Mr. Thomas Lambert, for a Flexible Diaphragm Water Valve—Mr. G. P. Bayley, for his Brush for Tubular Boilers—Mr. W. Milton, for an improved Angular Drill Stock—and Mr. T. Restall, for his Compensation Pendulum. In addition to the foregoing premiums, various sums of money, amounting together to 45 guineas, have been awarded to the authors of works of merit in Art as connected with manufactures.

We are happy to add, that several of the drawings and designs were the work of pupils of the School of Design.

We have engraved three of the Specimens. Mr. Strudwick's Design for a Roller Window Blind is a novel and graceful composition. The background is a subdued neutral tint, thereby giving value to the colour of the surrounding parts; and, as a great variety of colour is distributed about the other parts of the design, the more vivid colours have been aided by picking them out with black.



MESSRS. MINTON'S PRIZE JUG.

The two other Prizes are a Jug, of beautiful design—the subject of the relief Hop-picking, and packing, coopers casks, &c.; the figures around the mouth rim are very clever: for this Jug, the Society's Gold Medal has been presented to Messrs. H. Minton and Co. The second vessel is a Mug, ornamented with relief of Vines and Bacchanalian Dancers: for this, the Society's Large Silver Medal and £10 10s. have been presented to Mr. Charles Meigh.

**BOATS ON THE SERPENTINE.**—Lord Morpeth, in the present dearth of employment for watermen on the Thames, has granted permission to some of them to ply and let boats on the Serpentine, on every day during the week except Sunday, but not during the hours set apart for bathing. Regulations have been issued, with his Lordship's signature, which provide that no party shall exceed six, including children. Each boat to be provided with a life-buoy or cork cushion. The fares are to be 2s. an hour, and no hiring for less than an hour, except to cross the river, for which the fare is to be 6d. for three persons, or 1s. for more than three.

## MONUMENT TO DR. CAMERON.

This mural memorial has lately been placed in the Royal Chapel of the Savoy, to the memory of Dr. Archibald Cameron, who was executed in 1753, on a bill of attainder, passed against him, for being in the Rebellion of 1745.

The monument to Dr. Cameron is a very simple and elegant one. It represents, in almost alto-relief, the Doctor habited in an ample cloak, binding up the arm of a wounded soldier, who is supported by a comrade. Behind the principal figure is a female supplicating him to succour a youth, it may be her son, who reclines in her lap, and round whose naked body her right arm is thrown. Behind this group is another of a female, sustaining the head of a dying soldier, whilst her infant is resting upon his body. In front of the central group, two soldiers are bringing a wounded man for the Doctor's aid. On the stone over the head of Dr. Cameron, is the following inscription:—

To the memory of  
DR. ARCHIBALD CAMERON,  
Whose remains, after his execution, were deposited in the vault beneath this Monument,  
With the gracious permission of Her Majesty the  
QUEEN VICTORIA,  
Is erected by his great-grandson, A.D. 1846,  
One hundred years after the Battle of Culloden.  
On a plinth, in front of the deeply-moulded base of the monument is this stanza:—  
To soothe the sufferer then was all thy thought;  
Whate'er the banner under which he fought,  
Thy hand would stanch the blood of him who bled,  
Were it for Brunswick or for Stuart shed.

The design is by Mr. M. L. Watson; and the model is in the Sculpture Room of the Royal Academy Exhibition.

**SCULPTURE FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.**—Several cases of Assyrian sculpture, intended for deposit in the British Museum, have arrived from Bombay, and have been landed and delivered, by the special directions of the Treasury, free of duty, to the British Museum.



MONUMENT TO DR. ARCHIBALD CAMERON, IN THE ROYAL SAVOY CHAPEL.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 20.—Third Sunday after Trinity.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.—The Moon enters her First Quarter at 7h. 32m. p.m.  
 MONDAY, 21.—Summer Solstice.—Queen Victoria proclaimed, 1837.  
 TUESDAY, 22.—Summer commences.—The Length of the Day is 16h. 34m., and it has increased 8h. 49m. since the Shortest Day.  
 WEDNESDAY, 23.—Midsummer Eve.—Nativity of St. John the Baptist.  
 THURSDAY, 24.—Midsummer Day.—The Sun rises at 3h. 45m.; is due E. at 7h. 22m.; and sets at 8h. 19m.  
 FRIDAY, 25.—Saturn rises at 36 minutes before midnight, and Mars at 8 minutes after midnight; both planets near the E. point of the horizon.  
 SATURDAY, 26.—George IV. died, 1830.—Venus sets at 10h. 43m. p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 26.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| h m    | h m    | h m     | h m       | h m      | h m    | h m      |
| 6 50   | 7 17   | 7 35    | 7 53      | 8 11     | 8 29   | 8 47     |

\* \* On Friday the 26th, there will be no high tide during the afternoon.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"O. P." Edinburgh.—The last Derby Stakes, at Epsom, were won by Cossack.  
 "J. W." Weedon.—The Derby was won by Running Rein in 1844.  
 "Brass Seal."—The specimen sent, judging by the architectural details, is of the fifteenth century; the legend, translated, "Seal of the Brotherhood of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem in England." The value of the Seal depends much upon extrinsic circumstances, not within our cognisance.  
 "Prudence."—We cannot undertake to recommend Loan Societies.  
 "P. S."—Our latest edition contains Saturday's "Postscript."  
 "J. F. B." Manchester.—We cannot engrave the Statue. By the way, we are not influenced in such matters by the opinion of Contemporaries.  
 "J. L." Barnsley.—Apply to the Captain of the steamer.  
 "J. K. S. W."—We cannot advise.  
 "H. S. M." Halifax.—Look at the Engraving again.  
 "A Constant Reader."—The new arrival at the British Museum will be engraved in our next.  
 "Sieve's Orion."—The couplet "Immodest words," &c., is in the Earl of Roscommon's "Essay on Translated Verse." (See Tonsol's Edition of Works of Celebrated Authors, Vol. I., page 6, date 1750.)  
 "Rochester."—Apply to a Navy Agent.  
 "A. B." London.—We believe that the Reverend Gentleman belongs to the family of Berkeley of Cotheridge, in the county of Worcester, which is a distinguished branch of the ancient and noble House of Berkeley, springing from the Hon. Thomas Berkeley, fourth son of James, fourth Lord Berkeley, by Isabel, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Mowbray, first Duke of Norfolk.  
 "E. B. B."—We do not know the work.  
 "A Constant Subscriber." Peckham.—We do not understand the question.  
 "T. T." Ulverston, is thanked; but we have not room.  
 "Bangor."—The date of the first printed Newspaper is 1622. (See page 294.)  
 "Beatrice." Kennington.—The terms are synonymous.  
 "R. P." Ulverston.—The subscription to Her Majesty's Theatre is sixty nights.  
 "Dan Tucker."—Uncertain.  
 "Rusticus." Oldham, is thanked. Gold and Silver Fish may be bought in Covent Garden Market.  
 "Δελα."—We think from "L. E. L."  
 "A Subscriber from the Commencement."—It is impossible to give the exact sound by spelling, but the name is dissyllable, with the accent on the first, dwelling on the diphthong. Germans themselves do not exactly agree in the mode of pronouncing it.  
 "Δ."—We presume the quotation meant is—  
 "Towards die many times before their deaths;  
 The valiant never taste of death but once."  
 It is from "Julius Caesar," Act 2, Scene 2.  
 "H. P."—We have not room.  
 "A Constant Reader."—Apply to any druggist.  
 "G. M." Bolton.—John son spells the word, Potato: Bailey derives it from Potatoes, Span.; Potato, Ital. or Battata, Amer.  
 "An Irish Subscriber" should apply to the nearest bookseller.  
 "H. C. C." Ashted.—See the Volumes of the "Naturalist's Library," containing Moths and Butterflies. The person is an Englishman.  
 "F. C." Harleston.—See "The Backwoodsman," (Lib. Ent. Knowl.); or Bonnycastle's last Work on Canada.  
 "W. S. G."—We cannot decipher the word in question.  
 "Amelia."—Tasmania, the British colony, is a name of Van Diemen's Land; from the original discoverer, Tasman. The Bishop has been newly appointed to the colony.  
 "An Old Subscriber." Carnarvon.—Thanks.  
 "Curioso."—See Britton and Brayley's "Westminster Palace," for Engravings of the Old House of Lords. There is no Directory of Lodging-house Keepers, exclusively.  
 "W. J. B."—See one of our late Numbers.  
 "J. F. K."—The middle-named Theatre.  
 "Q. E. D."—About 5ft. 9in.  
 "An Old Subscriber."—Quay is pronounced Ké.  
 "G. H. M."—We engraved the Chepstow Flower Show last year.  
 "C. C. H." recommends Black Sulphur as a remedy for Aphides on Turnips and Potatoes.  
 "Socrates" would not show his wisdom by the promise.  
 "R. B."—We have not room.  
 "Foreteller." Declined.  
 "J. B. C." Brighton.—The Box Tunnel, on the Great Western Railway, is 3195 yards in length.  
 "A Subscriber."—The statue of the Apollo Belvidere is more than 7 feet high.  
 "W." Edinburgh.—The lines are from Shakspere's "Much Ado About Nothing," Act 2, Scene 3, and are part of Balthasar's song—  
 "Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more,  
 Men were deceivers ever."  
 There is no reason to suppose they are by any other author, as they bear the same character as the beautiful lyrics in "As You Like It," and other plays.  
 "E. L." Wales.—There is no work devoted exclusively to the History of Glamorgan-shire families; but the pedigrees of the chief landed proprietors in that county may be found in Mr. Burke's "Landed Gentry."  
 "J. S."—If arms be granted to a widow, she bears them on a shield of the shape of a lozenge. A husband impales his wife's arms (that is, bears them on the left side of his own) in all cases where the lady is not heiress. If she be, then her ensigns are carried on an escutcheon of pretence. The expense at the Herald's Office of a grant of arms is seventy five guineas.  
 "A Parisian Admirer." Guernsey.—The word Shibboleth is Hebrew, signifying, an ear of corn; and its English use is derived from the transaction recorded in Judges xii., 5, 6, which was based upon an Ephraimite provincialism. (W. B. C.)  
 "Nauticus."—High water does not continue any length of time; whilst the current is still flowing in the centre of the stream, it is ebbing at the sides. The rapidity of the current is variable, according to the time since it ebbed or flowed.  
 "A. M. P." Liverpool.—The maiden name of Madame Anna Thillon was Hunt; and she was born in London.  
 "Mickey."—For the Nomination Lists, see Ruff's "Guide to the Turf."  
 "T. F. C." and "A. Z."—The diagrams of the Railway Accident at Wolverton, in our last, were inadvertently reversed by the Artist.  
 "J. S. S." Acrinton.—We do not know of a good published Guide to South Wales; but one is printing by the Editor of the Gloucestershire Chronicle.  
 "G. H."—See the "Manual of Oil-Painting," just published.  
 "Cornelius Nepos."—We cannot tell.  
 "Anxious" had better consult a Solicitor.  
 "A. M." Montrose.—We regret that we cannot find room.  
 "Biblican." Ashton.—Not at present.  
 "X. Y."—Consult "The Secretary's Assistant."  
 "L. M. N."—The Birmingham Organ is the largest in England.  
 "Z. F. W."—We had rather not advise "intending emigrants."  
 "W. A."—Newspapers to Brazil are charged 2d. each.

ERRATUM.—In our account of the Bosjesmans Exhibition, last week, the person represented in the background of the Sketch is the attendant; and not Mr. Bishop, formerly of Liverpool, who brought the Bosjesmans to England.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1847.

The debate on the affairs of Portugal came to a sudden and unexpected conclusion on Tuesday evening; Sir Robert Peel rose between six and seven, at the time usually appropriated to the less shining lights of the House, condemned the practice "that had grown up" (it was as much a practice in the days of Pitt and Fox as now) of deferring all the more important speeches till midnight, and forthwith entered his practical protest against it. As the fate of the motion depended on the course he might take, and as he supported the Ministry strongly and without "circumspection or reserve," the question was in fact settled, and the moment he sat down members departed, some to dispatch missives to the country with the assurance to expectant constituents that Ministers were "safe again," that Palmerston, with his usual luck, had "clawed off" the lee shore, where the breakers were almost visible, and that the elections would, after all, be conducted under Whig auspices;

other members, like Sir James Graham, went to dinner; the Ministers, with Lord John Russell, ascended to the House of Lords, to hear what damage Stanley was doing them; and others, again hastened to the Opera to be delighted by the "Casta Diva" of Jenny Lind in "Norma." In consequence of this general diminutive movement, Dr. Bowring was left to address a select few, and to reanimate, if he could, the interest of a subject which was evidently settled and decided. It was then that Mr. Newdegate, thinking, perhaps, that a division which would show the friends of Lord George Bentinck standing in fewer numbers than would be impressive by the side of Mr. Hume, determined to prevent the division altogether, and therefore "counted" the House, which of course adjourned; in such a case, the motion pending must be renewed, and as Mr. Hume declines to do that, it becomes, with the exception of the effect of the several speeches, as if it had never been brought forward.

A lively conversation took place at the morning sitting of Wednesday, relative to this termination of one of the great debates of the session, but nothing conclusive was elicited by it: Mr. Hume believes it was an agreed thing, done to get rid of the question by a side wind. But it certainly was not done with the consent of the Government, who had no reason whatever to apprehend the result of a division; a large majority in their favour was a matter beyond a doubt. It rather seems to have been the work of accident in the first place, and disappointment among the Bentinck party in the second; their anger at the course taken by Mr. Thomas Duncombe, for instance, was scarcely concealed, and a division might have shown their numerical weakness. In fact, a zeal for liberty and constitutional principles does not sit well on the party leader who, but a short time ago, talked of the blessings of Russian despotism in Cracow, and defended the crushing a whole people out of political existence as a meritorious act. Mr. Hume was perfectly consistent in his advocacy of non-interference: it has been the opinion of his whole life; but, when Lord George Bentinck advocates military despotism in its worst form, in one country, and champions liberty of the subject, and the lawfulness of dethroning Kings in another, men's faith in him is shaken, and they are inclined to think either opinion is adopted according to its fitness to damage a Ministry. The debate itself will have, we hope, some influence; the severe censure pronounced by all parties on the despotic and unprincipled conduct of the Queen and Court, even by those who have saved both from the immediate consequences of their crimes, will hardly be lost. And the Queen will find it more dangerous, perhaps, to break her faith with England than with her own subjects. She is rescued; but, at the same time, admonished and restrained.

And now the question remains—what are we to do next? Although one body of the Junta's forces is captured, the insurgents still form the Government of Oporto, and preserve order and security of life and property. The inhabitants look with dread to the hour when their rule will be superseded by Saldanha and the Queen's troops. Does not this speak volumes against the rotten and worthless system we are bolstering up? As long as our naval force remains in the Tagus, there may be peace; but why is the taxation of England to pay for the watching and police of a foreign capital? Really it amounts to that. We must continue virtually to govern the country; for, the moment we leave it to itself, the struggle will begin again. The real strength, property, talent, and numbers of the nation appear to be on the side of the insurgents. Was it ever known in the history of the world that the more powerful obeyed the less? It may succumb as now, when the more worthless side receives extraneous aid; but the yielding is only for a time. We repeat it: we must govern the country at an enormous expense—for "indemnity" from a bankrupt realm is out of the question—or we must leave things to take their course; and, if Donna Maria should lose her throne, it will be no more than has happened to other Sovereigns who would govern without the capacity of governing well; and, moreover, the expulsion of Monarchs has been repeated too often of late years to excite much alarm. The fate of the Portuguese Monarchy is not decided, it is only deferred.

It is reported that the officers of the English squadron, to which Das Antas surrendered, are to be "decorated" by the Queen of Portugal. If we have only "intervened," we think this ought not to be permitted. We profess to befriend both parties: a "decoration" would give what we have done the appearance of an act of open war, performed for the exclusive benefit of the Queen. In the Spanish civil war our marines and steamers were exclusively engaged in the cause of Isabella: it was not an intervention; it was an alliance. The two things should not be confounded. From the statement of Lord Palmerston on Thursday evening, it is certain the decoration, if offered, cannot be accepted.

## THE WEATHER.

The weather has continued cold throughout the week; the temperature of each day has been below that of the season. The sky has been nearly constantly covered by clouds; and rain, to the depth of nearly half an inch, has fallen. The following are some particulars of each day:—Friday, June 11, the sky was generally covered with detached cumuli, fleecy clouds, and scud; the wind was from W.N.W.; the day was cold; its average temperature was 54½°, being about 5° below that of the sea-on; the lowest thermometer reading, on grass, was 34°. Saturday, the sky was about one-third part covered with cerrostritus and cumuli; the wind was from the S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 57½°; the lowest reading, on grass, was 34°. Sunday, the sky was nearly cloudy throughout the day, with frequent light rain falling; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 59½°; the lowest reading, on grass, was 45°. The nights following Saturday and Sunday were both warmer than any others we have had this month. Monday, the sky was cloudy throughout the day; frequent showers of rain fell; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 58½°; the lowest reading, on grass, was 49½°. Tuesday, the appearance of the sky was very variable; there were frequent squalls of wind and rain; distant thunder was heard; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 56½°; the lowest reading, on grass, was 41½°. Wednesday, the sky was covered by cloud nearly all day; there were frequent showers of rain; the direction of the wind was principally S.; the day was very cold; its average temperature was 50½°, being nearly 10° below that of the average; the lowest reading, on grass, was 39°. Thursday, the sky was principally covered by large, ill-defined clouds; the direction of the wind was S.; during a part of the day the sun was shining brightly. The average temperature of the day was 57½°. The average temperature of the week was 56½°, being exactly the same as that of the preceding week.

The extreme thermometer readings each day were—

| Day       | June 11 | June 12 | June 13 | June 14 | June 15 | June 16 | June 17 |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Friday    | 63½     | 71½     | 64      | 67      | 63½     | 59½     | 66      |
| Saturday  | 63½     | 64      | 67      | 63½     | 59½     | 66      | 63½     |
| Sunday    | 63½     | 64      | 67      | 63½     | 59½     | 66      | 63½     |
| Monday    | 63½     | 64      | 67      | 63½     | 59½     | 66      | 63½     |
| Tuesday   | 63½     | 64      | 67      | 63½     | 59½     | 66      | 63½     |
| Wednesday | 63½     | 64      | 67      | 63½     | 59½     | 66      | 63½     |
| Thursday  | 63½     | 64      | 67      | 63½     | 59½     | 66      | 63½     |

It will be perceived that on Sunday the difference of reading of the thermometer, during the whole day, only amounted to 9½°.  
 Blackheath, Friday, June 18, 1847. J. G.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Last Sunday morning, her Majesty and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk. The Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine Service in the private chapel, in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. On Monday, Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty and Prince Albert dined with the Duke of Wellington. On Tuesday, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, took an airing in an open carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback. In the evening, the Queen went in state to her Majesty's Theatre. On Wednesday evening, her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the Duchess of Sutherland with their company at the State Ball given by her Grace at Stafford House, St. James's.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.—The Queen and Prince Albert intend leaving town for Cambridge on Monday, the 5th of July, and will reside, during their stay at the University, at Trinity Lodge.

## THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY.

The Duke of Wellington gave a princely *fete* to the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert on Monday evening, at Apsley House.

The noble and gallant Duke received the intimation of her Majesty's gracious pleasure on the Queen signifying it to be her intention to stand sponsor to the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, that her Majesty and her illustrious Consort would honour his Grace by their company at the *fete*, which was to be given on the interesting occasion.

The Duke of Wellington invited the several members of the Royal Family and a distinguished circle to meet the Queen at the sumptuous entertainment which preceded the musical reception, the banqueting table being laid for about forty guests.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived precisely at half-past seven; and, as the Royal carriage drove into the court-yard they were warmly cheered by the populace collected in Piccadilly.

The Duke of Wellington was in waiting to welcome his Sovereign and her illustrious husband, and, after a cordial greeting, the Queen, resting on the arm of the venerable Duke, proceeded to the gallery, where the majority of the guests had met, the band playing during the time "God save the Queen." Prince Albert, Lord Charles Wellesley, and the attendants on the Queen and Prince followed to the Picture Gallery, Lady Charles Wellesley advancing to the staircase to meet the august visitors.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert took leave of the noble host at a quarter to twelve o'clock, the noble and gallant Duke seeing his august guests to their carriage.

## GRAND BALL AT STAFFORD HOUSE.

The Duchess of Sutherland gave a magnificent State Ball on Wednesday evening at Stafford House, which was honoured with the presence of her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

On alighting her Majesty was received in the entrance hall by the Duchess of Sutherland, who was attended by the Earl of Ellesmere, Viscount Morpeth, the Ladies Caroline and Constance Leveson Gower, and Lord Edward Howard.

Among those present were, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince of Lucca, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, accompanied by Admiral Lutke and Rear-Admiral Count Heyden, and attended by the hon. Colonel Grey, reached Stafford House at a quarter to eleven. His Royal Highness Prince George, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, came together at eleven o'clock.

The ball was opened with the "Standard Bearer" quadrilles, her Majesty dancing with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, and the Prince Consort taking the hand of the Hereditary Duchess of Saxe Weimar.

The "Princess Olga" waltz, and the "Phantom Dancers" quadrille, followed, after which came the "Miranda" waltz, in which the Queen danced with the Grand Duke Constantine.

The "British Navy" quadrille was next danced, after which came a Polka from "La Fille du Régiment," which in turn was succeeded by the "Swedish Nightingale" waltz, composed expressly for the occasion, on airs selected from Jenny Lind's favourite melodies.

At a quarter to twelve o'clock the Queen left the ball-room and was conducted to the lower drawing-room, in which a superb supper was served to her Majesty and her Royal Consort, a select circle being invited to join the Royal party.

After partaking of refreshment, her Majesty and the Prince returned to the ball-room, where dancing was renewed.

Her Majesty and her Royal Consort left the gallery at a quarter past one o'clock, for Buckingham Palace.

PROPOSED ROYAL VISIT TO THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.—Her Majesty has signified her gracious intention of honouring the Duke of Devonshire with a visit at his beautiful villa, near Chiswick, in the course of the present month.

ARISTOCRATIC CHRISTENING.—The ceremony of christening the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley took place, on Monday, in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, in the presence of the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, the Right Hon. Henry Pierrepont, the Lady and the Lord in Waiting, the Maids of Honour, the Master of the Household, the Groom in Waiting, and the Equerries in Waiting, to her Majesty and Prince Albert. The infant was named Victoria Alexandrina. The sponsors were her Majesty the Queen, the Marchioness of Douro, and the Marquis of Exeter. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay, assisted by the Rev. Gerald Wellesley.

PARTY AT GROSVENOR HOUSE.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster gave a *déjeuner* on Tuesday morning at Grosvenor House, which was honoured with the presence of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, and a select circle of the nobility, including the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Earl and Countess Howe, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Earl Grosvenor, Lady Elizabeth Lawley, and Lady Caroline Grosvenor.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## OXFORD.

June 16.

## THE COMMEMORATION.

The Commemoration was held this morning, in the usual form, when the following degrees were conferred:—

Hon. D.D.—The Right Rev. George John Trevor Spencer, University College, Lord Bishop of Madras; the Rev. Augustus Short, Christ Church, Bishop Designate of Adelaide; the Rev. Robert Gray, University College, Bishop Designate of Cape Town.

D.D. ad eundem.—The Rev. Charles Perry, Cambridge, Bishop Designate of Melbourne.

Hon. D.C.L.—General Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B., late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; Henry Herbert Southey, M.D., F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to his late Majesty King George IV.

The appearance of the veteran warrior (Sir P. Maitland) was hailed with the loudest plaudits.

The public orator (the Rev. W. Jacobson) then delivered the Cretelian Oration in honour of the founders and benefactors, and touching on the principal academic events of the past year, after which the gentlemen who have gained the prizes recited their several compositions. The Bishops of Oxford and Winchester were present.

In the afternoon a meeting in aid of the Colonial Bishops' Fund was held in the Town-hall, which, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, was very largely and respectfully attended. The Bishop of the diocese presided.

Mr. Robert Hake, B.A., St Edmund Hall, was yesterday elected to the vacant Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarship. This gentleman was also elected one of the Boden Sanscrit Scholars in 1845.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.

There was a grand review in Hyde Park on Thursday. The weather being fine thousands of persons, of all ranks, assembled as early as nine o'clock, and took possession of the temporary scaffolding which surrounded the ground appointed for the troops to form on; and videttes of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), assisted by about five hundred of the metropolitan police, kept the ground.

At half-past ten o'clock, the line was formed as follows:—The 1st and 2nd battalions of the Grenadier Guards on the right; the battalions of the Coldstream Guards in the centre; and the 2nd battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards on the left. The 2nd Regiment of Life Guards took the right flank; and the Light brigade, consisting of the 43rd Light Infantry, and the 60th Royal Rifle Regiment, were posted on the extreme left.

At eleven o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Grand Duke Constantine, the Duke of Saxe Weimar, the Duke of Wellington, Major-General Sir Harry Smith, the Marquis of Anglesey, &c., attended by a numerous and brilliant staff, arrived; and, almost simultaneously, her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Saxe Weimar, and attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Lady Caroline Cocks, the Hon. Miss Paget, &c., drove into the area, in two open carriages and four. The Royal party was received with the customary honours, the several bands playing the national anthem. There were also present the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord F. Somerset, Major-General Macdonald, Sir T. Downham, K.C.B., and General Eustace, K.C.B., Colonel of the 60th.

After the salute, the line broke into double open order, and were minutely inspected by the Commander-in-Chief and the illustrious persons present, when grand divisions were formed, and the several battalions marched past in slow and quick time. After the battalion movements had been performed, the light brigade threw out their skirmishing parties, and went through the light infantry and rifle evolutions with the utmost precision, the whole being performed by the sound of the bugle. The light brigade of the 43rd and 60th Regiments mustered nearly 1500 strong, and the five battalions of Guards nearly 2000.

It was estimated that 12,000 persons were present. The field-marshal and general officers wore the uniform of their respective ranks, with the exception of General Eustace and Sir H. Smith, who wore the rifle uniform.

ELECTION FOR LAMBETH.—Mr. Charles Pearson, the City Solicitor, will start for Lambeth on the Dissenting interest.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—It has been determined that a ballot shall take place with regard to the respective claims of Mr. Lushington and Mr. Cochrane. One will, consequently, retire.

THE PARISH OF ST. PANCRAZ.—The first of the ecclesiastical districts into which it is proposed to divide this extensive parish has been formed. It is termed the "Gray's Inn district," and the Rev. R. Allen has been appointed to the incumbency, on the nomination of the Rev. T. Dale, the vicar.

PAUPERISM IN ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER-SQUARE.—The workhouse of the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, at present contains about 980 inmates. The number of casual paupers who apply for relief is more than 60 per night, but accommodation cannot be found for more than 30. The applicants are mostly of the lower order of Irish on the tramp from Liverpool. The typhus fever has already broken out in the casual wards, and several deaths have occurred in consequence of their crowded state.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The births of the week ending June 12, amounted to 1177, of which 582 were males, and 595 females—a number less than that of the preceding week by 148. The deaths of the week were 840—an excess of 54 over the number of the preceding week, and less than the average weekly mortality of the last five springs by 74.



## POSTSCRIPT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.—In answer to a question from the Earl of Roden, the Earl of Auckland said that he expected in a few days to receive a report relative to the steps which had been taken for the safety of the *Great Britain* steamer, and he would then lay it before their Lordships. He had given instructions to the Admiral on the station to render such aid as he might think necessary.

THE JUVENILE OFFENDERS BILL.—The Earl of Devon moved the committal of the Juvenile Offenders Bill.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—The Hon. F. Gower was introduced by Mr. Strutt and Mr. Evans, and took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Derby.

Several Railway and other Bills were read a third time and passed.

PRIVATE BILLS.—Mr. GREENE, in the absence of Mr. Hume, moved the adjourned debate on the question, "That it is expedient that the constitution and practice of all committees on private bills, in future sessions of Parliament, should be assimilated as nearly as may be to those of committees on railway bills; and that it be an instruction to the Committee for Revision of Standing Orders, to make provision accordingly."—Sir R. INGLIS seconded the motion.

## HENLEY GRAND REGATTA.—FIRST DAY.

The annual meeting at Henley, which, next to the Thames Regatta, certainly ranks as the most important, pleasant, and attractive in the kingdom, commenced on Thursday. The scene opened most auspiciously, and was characterised by features of interest of no ordinary character. The programme exceeded that of any former year, and the event was rendered more than usually interesting from the circumstance of its being the first occasion this season in which the University Crews of Oxford and Cambridge had met.

At half-past two, Mr. Henry Wood, many years a member of the Leander Club, who had kindly undertaken the office of umpire, took his seat in an eight-oared cutter, manned by crack watermen from London, and the sport immediately commenced.

## THE DIAMOND SCULLS.

| First Heat.                                    |    |    |                      |
|--|----|----|----------------------|
| Mr. W. Maule, Trinity College, Cambridge       | .. | .. | (Light blue) 1       |
| Mr. S. Wallace, Amateur Scullers' Club, London | .. | .. | (White, red cross) 0 |
| Second Heat.                                   |    |    |                      |
| Mr. E. G. Moon, Magdalen College, Oxford       | .. | .. | (Dark blue) 1        |
| Mr. J. N. Lambert, London                      | .. | .. | (Red) 0              |

## THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

| Trial Heat.                    |    |    |               |
|--------------------------------|----|----|---------------|
| Oxford University Boat Club    | .. | .. | (Dark blue) 1 |
| ..                             | .. | .. | st. lb.       |
| E. G. Moon, Magdalen           | .. | .. | 10 6          |
| 2. M. Haggard, Christ Church   | .. | .. | 10 6          |
| 3. J. Oldham, Brasenose        | .. | .. | 11 7          |
| 4. F. Royds, Brasenose         | .. | .. | 11 10         |
| 5. E. Griffiths, Worcester     | .. | .. | 12 6          |
| Cambridge University Club      | .. | .. | st. lb.       |
| W. Maule, Trinity              | .. | .. | 9 12          |
| 2. T. Gesb-urne, St. John's    | .. | .. | 10 10         |
| 3. E. P. Wolstenholme, Trinity | .. | .. | 10 8          |
| 4. A. Garret, Trinity          | .. | .. | 12 8          |
| 5. C. A. Nicholson, Trinity    | .. | .. | 13 5          |

They started at a rattling dashing speed, Oxford on the Bucks side with a slight lead, but crews remarkably well, and almost oar and oar for several strokes, and then the Oxonians drew slightly more in advance, the whole of the men in each boat straining every nerve. A gallant struggle continued throughout, the Cantabs keeping such fine pace with their opponents, that it was not until they neared the bridge or rising ground on the meadow side (nearly half the distance) that the Oxonians had done more than draw their length away. Notwithstanding the gallant spirits of the Cantabs, they were unable to overtake their opponents, and Oxford won the race by two lengths. Betting on the event had fluctuated considerably. Oxford are said to have been the favourites; but we believe that the betting was pretty even.

## THE SILVER WHERRIES.

| Messrs. Pollock (Cambridge Subscription Rooms) and Fellows (Leander Club) (Red)        |    |    |                      |
|--|----|----|----------------------|
| Messrs. H. S. Polehampton (Pembroke College, Oxford) and J. Polehampton (ditto)        | .. | .. | (Dark blue) 0        |
| Second Heat.   |    |    |                      |
| Messrs. W. S. Falls and W. Coulthard (St. George's Club)                               | .. | .. | (White, red cross) 1 |
| Messrs. E. Wolstenholme (Trinity, Cambridge) and S. Vincent (Dark blue, white stripes) | .. | .. | 0                    |

## THE DIAMOND SCULLS.

| Grand Heat.   |    |    |    |
|---|----|----|----|
| Mr. Maule (Trinity College, Cambridge)                                      | .. | .. | .. |
| Mr. E. G. Moon (Magdalen College, Oxford)                                   | .. | .. | .. |
| SILVER WHERRIES.  |    |    |    |
| Grand Heat.   |    |    |    |
| Messrs. W. S. Falls and W. Coulthard (St. George's Club) (White, red cross) | .. | .. | 1  |
| Messrs. Pollock (Cambridge Rooms) and Fellows (Leander) (Red)               | .. | .. | 0  |

CRICKET.—The match between the Marylebone Club and Ground v. Northern Counties, which, as has already been stated, was commenced on Monday, occupied Tuesday, and was not brought to a conclusion till Wednesday, when the Marylebone were declared the victors by five wickets. The state of the weather, during the two latter days, was such as to spoil the play.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.—The *National* states that two expresses arrived in Paris on Monday, from Belgium, announcing that the life of King Leopold was despaired of. His Majesty was afflicted with insanity.

ILLNESS OF THE BARON DE HUMBOLDT.—We regret to find the following in the *Frankfort* papers of the 14th inst.:—"Berlin, June 5: Baron Alexander de Humboldt is so dangerously ill that his physicians despair of his recovery."

DEATH OF CARTER, THE LION KING.—This individual, who obtained some notoriety for his daring exploits with wild animals, expired at his residence in Arundel-street, Strand, yesterday morning. He had been for some days past exhibiting his Mammoth horse at the Miners' Hall, in Exeter-street.

MURDER NEAR LIVERPOOL.—On Sunday afternoon a young girl was murdered by a maniac, at Knowsley, under most dreadful circumstances. The murderer had been wandering about all day, apparently harmless, but in the afternoon he entered a cottage near the boundary of the park, in which there was an old woman and a young girl, and commenced a violent attack on the former, and showing such signs of ferocity that the girl ran out of the cottage in great terror, calling for assistance. She was immediately pursued by the maniac, who seized her by the hair of her head, and literally tore off the scalp along with the hair. The dreadful screams of the poor girl brought several people to her assistance, by whom the maniac was secured, after a desperate resistance, but it required the efforts of eight men to wrest the hair and scalp from his grasp. The injury inflicted on his victim was so dreadful that she died the following day. The girl's name is Ann Leyland. That of the maniac is James Dwerryhouse. He is about 35 years of age; had been for some years in the army; served in India, and was discharged with a conditional pension about four years since. For the last two years he had been employed as a signal man on the London and North Western Railway, stationed at Broad-green, the duties of which office he performed up to Saturday evening last. The Coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against him.

TAWELL THE MURDERER.—On Thursday, a commission, issued on behalf of the Crown, was opened at Hertford, before Mr. Waddington, Q.C., Mr. Pollock, and Mr. Maule, the Commissioners, and a Jury, to inquire what freeholds, leaseholds, lands, messuages, tenements, goods, chattels, &c., James Tawell, late of Great Berkhamstead, possessed at the time of his death, &c. At the conclusion of the evidence, the Jury returned a verdict, "That James Tawell died possessed of certain freehold property, which he held on committing the crime of murder, and personal property, which he held on his execution. That the freehold property was of the annual value of £71; the leasehold property being worth £100; the shares in the Sydney Banking Company worth £510, in the Bank of Australia worth £4000; household furniture and other property worth £620." The whole value of his property was estimated at nearly £8000. The case excited much interest and great sympathy for Mrs. Tawell, who is highly respected.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## SWITZERLAND.

A very serious accident took place near Berne, on the 11th instant. A bridge was being built over the Aar, at Steffanau, at about a league from Berne. A scaffolding has been erected to support the beams, over which were to pass the enormous blocks of stone necessary to form the last arch, when a gust of wind made the scaffolding fall, with the workmen then standing on it. About thirty were seriously hurt, seven killed on the spot, and several others drowned in the Aar. The hurt are so mutilated, that it is despaired of saving their lives. They are for the most part poor men, with large families. The damage is estimated at 50,000fr. Mr. Colombara, the principal architect, is responsible for the loss.

## ALGERIA.

The *Montieur Algérien* of the 10th inst. announces that the Prince de Joinville left Algiers on the 7th for Blidah, on a tour of inspection through the south. The troops which had accompanied Marshal Bugeaud in his expedition into Kabylia, were expected at Algiers on the 10th, after a peaceful excursion through the territory of several tribes, who had not yet recognised the authority of France. The column which had marched from Setif had also received the submission of a number of tribes, not, however, without an exchange of a few shots on the 31st, and the loss of one man killed and four wounded. The intelligence from Morocco describes Abd-el-Kader as very powerful in the district situate to the north of Taza, and quietly residing with his deira in the neighbourhood of a camp of regular troops of the Emperor, commanded by his son. Muhley Abderrahman, say those accounts, is afraid to return to Fez, and there is every probability that important events will shortly take place in that direction.

A MAN SUSPECTED OF MURDERING HIS WIFE.—Some days ago, a Mrs. Mary Thompson, the wife of a millwright and engineer, in Union-street, Bothergate, near Carlisle, died after several days' intense suffering. Her death being attended with some suspicion, notice was sent to the Coroner, who summoned a jury, and, on their meeting, the inquiry was adjourned, that a chemical analysis might be made. Dr. Elliott and Mr. Mortimer, surgeons, deposed to having detected fifty-one grains of arsenic in the stomach of the deceased, which was the cause of death. They also analysed a white powder found by the police in the deceased's husband's pocket. It was arsenic. The husband is in custody. They likewise found arsenic mixed in oatmeal in the house. Several witnesses spoke of having heard the deceased complain of the conduct of the prisoner, in consequence of his living with another woman. The inquest was adjourned.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## LIEUT.-GEN. SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, K.C.B.

This distinguished officer, whose death occurred on the 13th inst., was fifth son of John Campbell, Esq., of Melfort, in Argyllshire, and brother of the late Admiral Sir Patrick Campbell.

He was born in 1777, and joined the army in 1799, when he almost immediately entered on the active duties of his profession. His gallantry in the Peninsula soon won for him the notice of his illustrious Commander, and his name and exploits occupy no inglorious space in the official despatches.

For a considerable time he held the appointments of Assistant-Adjutant-General and Assistant-Quartermaster-General; and for his eminent services at Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, he received a Cross and Six Clasp.

At the consummating victory of Waterloo, Colonel Campbell commanded the Royal Scots; and so conspicuous was his conduct on that memorable occasion, that the officers of the regiment testified their admiration by the presentation of a sword valued at seventy guineas, and the Sovereign conferred, in recompense, the insignia of the Bath. Sir Colin was also invested with the orders of Maria Theresa, St. George, the Tower and Sword, and Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria. Subsequently, after acting for several years as Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, and holding the command of the South-West District, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and finally, in 1840, made Governor of Ceylon, in which island he remained until the recent appointment of Lord Torrington. In 1836 he became Colonel of the 72nd Highlanders, and in 1838 reached the rank of Lieutenant-General. At the period of his decease, Sir Colin Campbell had just completed his 70th year. He married Miss Harden, daughter of Henry Harden, Esq., but was left a widower in 1838, with three sons and three daughters: the former are Col. Fitzroy Campbell; Lieutenant A. Campbell, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Charles Napier in India; and Capt. F. Campbell, R.N. Of the daughters, the eldest, Maria Louisa, married first to Hon. C. F. Norton, and second, to the Hon. Edmund Phipps.

## SIR RICHARD PLASKET.

SIR RICHARD PLASKET was the third son of Mr. Thomas Plasket, of Clifford-street, London; he was born in 1782, and early in life filled an appointment in the Colonial Department. He was subsequently employed as private and public Secretary to the Governments at Ceylon, Malta, and the Cape of Good Hope. The important duties of these official places he discharged for a period of twenty-six years with so much satisfaction to the Home Administration, that, in consideration of his eminent services, he was nominated a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, on its institution in 1818. He married in 1836.

The death of Sir Richard occurred at Hampson House, near Torquay, Devon, on the 11th inst., in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

## JOHN BUONAROTTI PAPWORTH.

The death of this gentleman, late Vice-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, occurred on Wednesday last, at his residence, Park End, St. Neot's; whither he had retired from London, after more than fifty years of professional practice. Early in life, his excellent judgment and kind heart acquired for him the intimacy of the leading artists; and, also, the confidence of many wealthy amateurs as to the direction of their patronage, and as to the decoration of their mansions. In his practice, he originated and accomplished the adoption of the tasteful style of modern furniture; which led to his selection by Government for the trust of carrying out the formation of the Somerset-House School of Design. His works on Garden and Rural Architecture, were the result of his experience in Landscape Gardening, which he joined as a profession with his other art. Amongst the clients to whom he owed an extremely varied practice, he numbered several of the late branches of the Royal Family, especially the Princess Charlotte; and also the present King of Wurtemberg, from whom he, having designed the English Park and Palace at Kaunstadt, received the appointment of Architect to his Majesty.

Mr. Papworth was highly respected, not only by his private friends and by his clients, but also by those severer judges, the members of his own profession. The splendid token of their esteem we engraved in our *Journal*, at the beginning of the year.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

## THE ELECTIONS.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—A requisition is in course of signature, to Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton, Bart., begging him to allow himself to be put in nomination, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Brand, at the approaching general election.

EVESHAM.—The sitting member for the borough is Mr. Borthwick, who will seek re-election. Two other candidates are talked of: Mr. Rudge on the Conservative interest, and a wealthy merchant on the Whig side.

HUDDESFIELD.—Mr. George Wilson, the Chairman of the Anti Corn Law League, is a candidate for this borough, with every prospect of success.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—It is now generally understood that Edward Buller, Esq., retires from the borough of Stafford, again to represent the Northern Division of that county, in the place of Mr. David Watts Russell, who declines again to come forward. It is understood that Mr. Adderley, the colleague of Mr. Russell, will not be opposed by the Liberals, unless another candidate in the same interest should offer himself.

BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday, a very numerous meeting of the friends of Mr. Spooner took place, Mr. V. C. Alston in the chair, at which it was resolved to support Mr. Spooner as a Conservative, and Mr. Muntz in conjunction with him, on the ground of his past general attention to the local interests of the borough. This step, it is presumed, will render the return of Mr. Muntz certain. The Whig-Radicals (as distinguished from the Whigs) will support Mr. Scholefield; and it is rumored that they intend to bring forward another candidate, if possible, to displace Mr. Muntz.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—A meeting of Mr. Goulburn's friends was held on Monday at the Union Tavern, Cockspur-street, the Marquis of Donro presiding. The meeting was well attended, and resolutions were passed, pledging those present to support Mr. Goulburn in the approaching contest. A committee was formed for the purpose of carrying out the object of the meeting. The two new candidates have been brought forward, to contest the University. One of them, Mr. J. Shaw Lefevre, is already in the field. The other candidate who is expected to be brought forward is Viscount Fielding, son of Lord Denbigh.

TAMWORTH.—Mr. William Yates Peel will represent this borough in connection with the late Premier, in the new Parliament. This is now placed beyond doubt by the retirement of Capt. A. Court.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—It is now ascertained that Mr. George Stephenson will not come forward for South Shields: he had been applied to, but refused to offer himself.

THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT OXFORD.—The arrangements for the meeting at Oxford, commencing on the 23rd instant, are as follow:—Admission of members of the Association and ladies to the public buildings and colleges will be given by tickets; to the Bodleian Library, between the hours of 9 and 4; the Botanic Garden, until 8 P.M.; the Ashmolean Museum, from 11 to 4; the Museum of Mineralogy and Geology, from 1 to 4; the Anatomical Museum, Christ Church, from 2 to 5; the Randolph Galleries and collection of Raffaele and Michael Angelo drawings, from 11 to 4; New College Chapel will be open for service at 8 and 4, and the College, for inspection, between 10 and 12. Most of the other Colleges have already intimated their intention of allowing their halls, chapels, &c., to be seen, gratuitously, between the hours of 2 and 4; the University press, from 2 to 4; the Architectural Society's room, Holywell, until 4 P.M. By permission of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, the house, grounds, and private garden of Blenheim will be shown to all members and associates daily, at the usual hours, between 11 and 2, and at any hour on Saturday, June 26, by tickets, to be obtained on application to the local treasurer, in person or by letter, at the reception room, before 10 A.M., daily. By special permission, the members will be permitted to visit upon Saturday, besides the private garden, the kitchen garden, hothouses, pineries, &c. Prince Lucien Bonaparte is amongst the distinguished visitors expected to attend the meeting. He will lodge in Magdalen College, where also the Earl of Rosse, formerly a member of the Society, will again take up his quarters.

ELECTION FOR DERBY.—The Hon. Frederick Leveson Gower, the brother of Lord Granville, was on Wednesday elected for the borough of Derby, in the room of Lord Duncannon (now Earl Besborough). A Mr. McGrath, a Chartist, was put in nomination, and a poll was called for; but, as he declined to pay his share of fees to the Mayor, the latter declared that no poll had been demanded.

THE DEATH OF THE CLERGYMAN ON SNOWDON.—A few days ago, an inquest was held at Llanberis, Wales, on the remains of the Rev. Mr. Starr, lately discovered among the precipices of Snowdon, and the Jury returned the following verdict:—"That the Reverend Henry Wellington Starr, in the month of September last, was ascending a certain mountain in the said county, and died on the same, without any hurt or injury having been done to or committed upon him, by any person or persons whatsoever; but the said Jurors are unable to state whether his death was occasioned by a fall, by cold, or how, otherwise in particular, although they incline to the belief that it was caused by his accidentally falling over a precipice during the hours of darkness." The remains of this unfortunate gentleman were buried in Llanberis, the service being read by the Reverend William Wales, of Northampton.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A fire broke out, in the night of the 26th ult., at St. Dimitri, one of the suburbs of Pera, and consumed 300 houses.

The French papers assert that the differences between Turkey and Greece are finally settled. The arrangement between the two powers appears to have been due to the good offices of Austria.

The School of Design at Nottingham had an exhibition last week. The drawings were numerous, and are stated to have displayed a marked improvement, when compared with those of the previous year. The number of pupils has greatly increased.

Last week, Mr. Bright, M.P. for Durham, was married, at the Friends' Meeting House, Wakefield, to Miss Margaret Leatham, according to the usual form adopted by the Society of Friends.

The Mr. Henry Smith, whose name is given amongst the list of killed in the frightful collision at Wolverton, is Mr. Henry Smith, the Manager of the North Lancashire Steam Navigation Company.

Measures are in progress for the erection of a statue of the late Dr. Chalmers, to be executed by Mr. Steel, from the admirable bust lately sculptured by him, and to be placed within the New College, Edinburgh.

From the River Plate Monte Videan advices to the 13th of April have reached us, and from Buenos Ayres to the 5th. The blockade still continued. Oribe was in quiet possession of the country. From South America we learn that Guatemala had erected itself into an independent state.

Accounts from Van Diemen's Land state that the funeral of Sir Eardley Wilmot took place on the 10th of February: it was conducted with sympathising solemnity. His Excellency Mr. C. J. Latrobe (acting Governor till the arrival of Sir W. Denison) departed on his return to Port Phillip on the 12th. The first levee of the new Governor was numerously attended.

A rather serious accident took place last week on the Berlin and Hamburg Railway. Three luggage waggons ran off the rails, by which several persons were much injured, and several fine horses and cattle killed.

Colonel Outram has been appointed resident at Baroda, in room of Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, resigned. The salary is £4000 a year; the appointment is the highest in the gift of the Governor of Bombay. Mr. H. B. E. Frere, late private secretary to Sir George Arthur, a young civilian of the highest promise, succeeds Col. Outram at Sattara.

The Prince Archbishop of Breslau has been put under arrest in his own palace for a month, for having given publicity to the sentence of excommunication pronounced by him upon Prince Gergain de Hatzfeld, a measure contrary to the laws of the country, without the special authorisation of the Government.

The Bohemian States were closed on the 2nd inst. One of the resolutions contains the petition that the State lottery may be abolished. The price of corn and provisions is falling throughout the country.

On Monday the Extension from Stratford of the North Woolwich branch of the Eastern Counties Railway was opened for public traffic.

The *Ville d'Angers*, which arrived on the 13th inst. at Havre, from Calcutta, left at St. Helena, on the 17th of April, the Chinese junk, having on board the Chinese crew and actors, whose departure for England we have already noticed.

The emigrants to America, who left Liverpool during the month, from the 15th of May to the 14th of June, amount to about 17,955 adults, exclusive of those people who go out by such light craft as do not come under the provisions of the Emigration Act. Of these 17,955, about 5785 only have gone to the colonies of North America; the remaining two thirds, or 11,570, have proceeded to the United States.

General Sir Harry Smith has taken a house in the neighbourhood of Canterbury, where he intends to reside for some time.

The new American steamship *Washington*, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday afternoon, it being her first voyage across the Atlantic. This vessel was nearly fourteen days on her passage, and therefore somewhat disappointed expectation, as her engines are said to possess the extraordinary power of 2000 horses. There was, however, a trifling disarrangement of machinery on the voyage.

A large fleet of merchant ships has arrived in Cork harbour laden with bread stuffs. The bay before Cove is covered with them. It is said that outside the mouth of the harbour, or on their way to it, are no less than hundreds of other vessels bearing a similar welcome freightage.

A recent order of the King of Prussia enacts that, pursuant to existing laws, clergymen who depart from their duty shall be submitted to different degrees of punishment. Those who preach against any form of religion sanctioned by the State are liable to dismissal, and to imprisonment of from four to six weeks.

A short time ago, the notorious Captain Johnson, late master of the *Tory*, whose trial for the murder of several of his crew attracted so much attention, endeavoured to effect his escape from Bethlehem Hospital, but was frustrated in his attempt.

On the 1st inst., a solemn funeral service was celebrated in the church of the Irish College, S. Agatha, Rome, for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. O'Connell. The church was lighted up with torches and candles, and ornamented in an appropriate manner, with black drapery, for the mournful ceremony. In the centre of the nave a rich catafalco was erected, of considerable elevation. In this was placed the heart of the deceased.

During a thunder storm which broke last week over the Commune of Orignolles (France), five young girls and a young peasant took refuge under a walnut-tree. The electric fluid fell on the tree, and reaching the persons below, threw them with violence on the ground. The young man was killed on the instant. Three of the girls were severely burnt, and the other two were for a time stunned, though they afterwards recovered.

It has been resolved to open the first 40 miles of the Caledonian Railway from Carlisle to Beattock on the 1st of August next, and preparations are being made accordingly.

The Odessa papers announce the export from thence, during the month of April, of grain to the enormous amount of 5,590,906 silver roubles, an extent that was never before attained at that port in a single month. The principal portion consisted of wheat.

New potatoes from Lisbon have been sold at Manchester and other places lately at 5lbs. for 1s. In using them it is necessary for housekeepers to put a little salt in the water in which they are boiled, to loosen the skins.

The Lowestoft and Reedham line of Railway was to be opened yesterday.

The passengers between England and Boulogne during the week ending 13th of June, were 1599 against 1235 in the corresponding week of 1846. The passengers between Calais and England in the same week, were 354 against 391 in 1846.

The Crown has now the power of creating an Irish peerage, there having been three extinctions of titles since the last creation, viz.:—Lords Mountsandford, Hartland, and Allen.

The Cashel Railway will be opened to Maryborough on the 1st of July.

Mr. George Ogle Moore, who some months since retired from the office of Registrar of Deeds of Ireland, in which he was succeeded by Mr. Morgan O'Connell, one of the younger sons of the late Mr. Daniel O'Connell, died a few days ago at Bath. Mr. Moore formerly represented the city of Dublin in the Imperial Parliament. By his death a large pension reverts to the Crown.

New potatoes, of excellent quality, have been sold this week in Yeovil market at 1d. per lb., and green peas at 9d. per peck.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the sales of grain in the provincial markets should continue to exhibit such a marked falling off. Last week, according to the official return, there were purchased only 31,064 qrs. of wheat, 2,401 qrs. of barley, and 5,303 qrs. of oats. The expectation of large arrivals has no doubt induced the millers to hold off.

Papers from the Mauritius, to the 17th of March, contain most satisfactory accounts of the sugar crop of that island, which, it is said, would not be less than 122 millions of pounds, which is an enormous increase over the produce of ordinary years.

Advices from Vienna, of the 8th instant, state that, in consequence of the demands of several German Governments, the Cabinet had decided that the prohibition of the export of grain should not apply to purchases made previous to the publication of the decree of prohibition, and therefore that corn sold beforehand might leave the country on payment of the prescribed duties.

In consequence of the passing of the Factory Bill, several manufacturers in Preston and neighbourhood have determined to reduce their hours of working to ten. A similar course has been resolved on by an extensive firm in the neighbourhood of Bolton, and by some others; and in all probability it will be generally adopted.

Parliament will, it is now said, be prorogued by the Queen in person on Tuesday, the 13th of July, and the elections will not take place till after the harvest, the end of September or beginning of October.

About seventy whales were captured at Stronsay last week, and have since been sold at about £2 each, on an average, leaving to a great number, who were engaged in the capture, about 15s. to 20s. each.

The trial of Mary Ann Hunt, accused of the murder of Mary Stovell, has been postponed till the next Sessions of the Central Criminal Court. The prisoner's Counsel expects to prove that his client is insane. The Grand Jury have returned a true bill against the prisoner for murder.

An American paper states that a field of potatoes was wholly destroyed by the rot, but was permitted to lie over to this season without culture, and it was discovered to have produced a fine crop of potatoes, without a single symptom of disease.

The number of vessels reported at the Custom-house as having arrived in the Thames and docks on Monday last from foreign states, was 84, laden with grain, cattle, provisions, and merchandise of every description. This is exclusive of 17 vessels from Ireland, similarly laden, making altogether, in one day, the large number of 101.

An export of silver is now taking place from France to Russia. A similar export also is expected from this country.



# THE NATIONAL GALLERY— THE NEW RAPHAEL.

THE Trustees of the National Gallery have lately purchased this small and very interesting picture by Raphael. This work was brought from Italy many years since by the celebrated collector, Sir Marks Masterman Sykes, who died about twenty-five years ago, and bequeathed it to his widow, who, dying lately, her representatives sold it to the National Gallery; along, we are informed, with a cartoon of the same subject by the same master. The purchase-money stands in the estimate at £1050; and the subject is there stated to be "The Vision of a Knight." The Knight in full armour is lying asleep, and on either side of him a female figure is standing. One of these, from the attributes with which she is endowed, would seem to represent Religion; the other holds an olive branch in her hand. The picture, though reckoned an early one of the master, and even supposed to have been executed before he studied under Perugino, yet possesses a great deal of that grace of line and sweetness and propriety of expression which distinguish his later works. It has been enclosed in a suitable case, with plate-glass, such as those which protect the Correggios and some other valuable works.

**SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.**—The present proprietors of the place of our great poet's birth are, it appears, compelled to sell it, by the terms of the will of a former owner. The house is a freehold, and is valued at about £2000. It will be sold by auction in the course of the summer; and one or two enthusiastic Jonathans have already arrived from America, determined to see what dollars can do in taking it away. The timbers, it is said, are all sound, and it would be no very difficult matter to set it on wheels and make an exhibition of it.

**PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE "FIRST ROYALS."**—This interesting ceremony will take place in Salford Barracks, on Monday next, being the anniversary of the Battle of Vittoria, where this old and gallant corps highly distinguished itself. The new colours will be presented by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B.

**DEATH OF COMMANDER DEBENHAM.**—Commander Debenham (1814), another of the heroes of the late war, died on Tuesday, in the 76th year of his age.

**RIFLE BRIGADE.**—By the recent demise of Lieutenant-Colonel Irton, of the Rifle Brigade, it is understood that Major Walpole will receive the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 2nd battalion, without purchase.

**MILITARY BANQUET.**—On Wednesday evening the officers of the Guards entertained the staff of the Rifles and the 43d Foot at a banquet laid out beneath a tent on the ground facing the Wellington Barracks, Birdcage-walk. His Royal Highness Prince George presided. The Hon. Commissioned Staff of the Household Brigade also displayed a wonted hospitality to their brethren of the line.



THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—THE NEW RAPHAEL.—"THE VISION OF A KNIGHT."

## THE WATERLOO BANQUET—JUNE 18.

(The illustration is from a sketch taken in 1846.)  
Once more assembled in the Victor's Hall,  
Shine forth the reliques of the glorious band;  
Life-waning Stars, whose dying beams recall  
The Sun of Waterloo! Each honoured brand  
Is wreathed in olive; while the heart and hand  
Rise with the wine-cup over Memory's pall—

True glory's rubric—never failing plan,  
By which man's happiness is best redeemed;  
But the glad cup goes round. Oh! may they yet,  
Though few, how gallant, met within that Hall;  
Chieftains and Chief, till many a year be set,  
And Death, indulgent, sounds his last recall.  
Raise we the cup of mingled joy and grief,  
Wreathing the laurel with the cypress leaf.

Pictons and Ponsonbys—Old Lynedochs, and  
The brothers of the blade who dared the Gaul.  
Highly the cup is raised to chainless Spain—  
To Talavera's day of deathless fame—  
To Salamanca's towers—Vittoria's plain,  
Where sank Gaul's Eagle in a flood of flame;  
Thence floated Britain's banner to the breeze,  
That waved it o'er the vanquish'd Tuileries.

Chained to his Elban rock, Gaul's demi-god  
Writhes like Prometheus, bound by Fate's decree;  
Burns with ambition to resume the rod—  
His iron sceptre of lost sovereignty.  
Alas! alas for human-kind; that he  
So greatly gifted should become the scourge  
Of every land whose children would be free,  
Or sink beneath the battle's gory surge  
Calm slept pale Europe on her victor shield,  
Lull'd by the song of Hope to sweet repose.  
Fair Peace came smiling o'er the fertile field;  
And twined, in love, the Lily and the Rose—  
The sails of Commerce wafted o'er the main  
Earth's blessings—men were brothers once again.

Awake! arise! the clarion wildly blares!  
The captive Eagle captive now no more,  
Has burst his chain, and on bold pinion dares  
To swoop in thunder o'er Gaul's startled shore.  
"Down with the Lilies!" "Up the Tricolor!"  
The flag of Austerlitz in triumph waves  
Over the Tuileries; and now outpore  
Towards Waterloo, Gaul's legions—to their graves!  
They come like billows roaring 'gainst the rock.  
Vain is their courage—their devotion vain;  
Back rolls the tide of war. The charging shock  
Hath crush'd for aye Napoleon's restless reign.  
Peace to the brave who on that red day fell!  
Peace to all hearts who guard her blessings well!

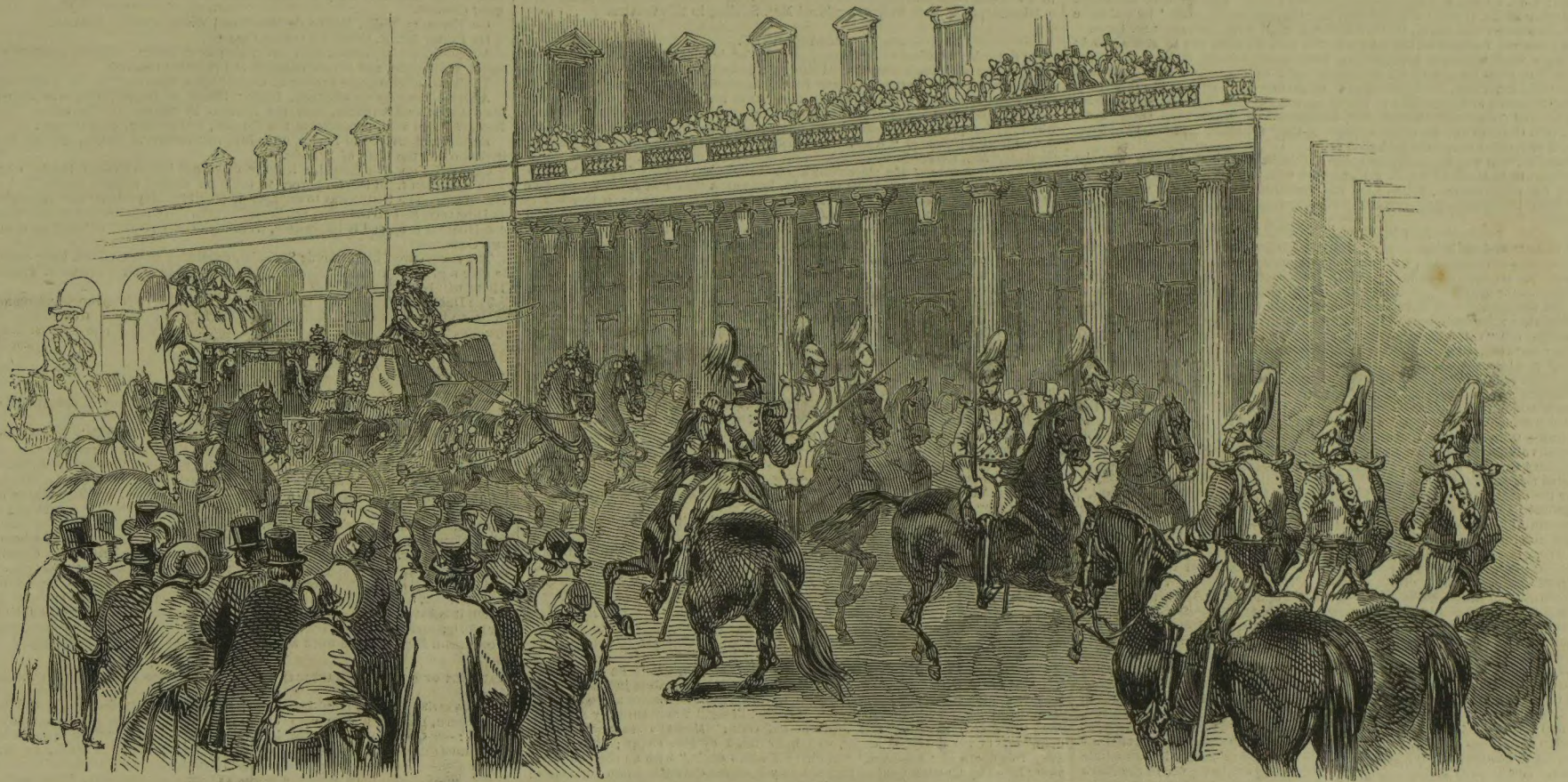
And honour to the men, who never raised  
Their swords against the liberties of man.  
Honour eternal! for, their swords erased  
A scorching stigma! Peace must head the van  
Of man's regeneration: lay her ban  
On fratricide, which too long hath been deem'd



THE WATERLOO BANQUET AT APSLEY HOUSE.



## THE QUEEN'S STATE VISIT TO HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.



ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY.

## THE THEATRES.

## HER MAJESTY'S.—THE STATE VISIT.

Those who were fortunate enough to be present at Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday evening, will long remember the splendour of that temple of lyrical art, which was celebrated (as our French neighbours say) for two solemnities: the State Visit of her Most Gracious Majesty, and the triumphant success of *Mlle. Jenny Lind* in the *chef d'œuvre* of Bellini, as *Norma*. As early as half-past three o'clock, several parties had assembled at the various entrances of the theatre; and the doors were opened half-an-hour earlier than usual. Crowds of her Majesty's loyal subjects thronged Pall Mall, who greeted the Queen *en route* to the theatre, where her Majesty was received with a flourish of trumpets by the band of the Guards, and cheers by those assembled at the doors. Precisely at eight o'clock, the Queen entered the Royal box with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their suite; when instantaneously the band struck up "God Save the Queen," which was sung by the leading members of *la troupe mélodieuze*—*Mdme. Castellan* singing the last verse. The applause at the conclusion was genuine, and highly enthusiastic. Her Majesty, having gracefully acknowledged the cheers and plaudits of her loyal subjects inside the house, sat down; and the performance commenced.

For twelve years, this opera has been deservedly highly popular in this country—there is a charming strain of melody that pervades it, and that must delight every true lover of music.

The admirable performance on Tuesday evening of *Jenny Lind*, as the *Druid*

Priestess, was as remarkable for her superb vocalisation as her beautifully impressive reading of the rôle of *Norma*. On her *entrée*, she was received with the same marks of genuine approbation as on other occasions, which were renewed on her concluding the first movement of the celebrated aria "Casta Diva," when one of those notes were heard, so pure, so full, so bell-toned, and continued for such a length of time, that everybody present was equally astonished and delighted. The second movement was remarkable for a new reading of the text, when she introduced some chromatic *fiorituri*, which were executed with the greatest precision, truthfulness of intonation, and produced a most brilliant effect. At the conclusion of the first movement of the popular duet "Deh con te," a new cadenza was most effectively given, in which *Mlle. Lind* seemed to revel in all the exuberance of her exquisite taste; and she was ably seconded by *Mdme. Barroni*, who was the *Adalgisa* of the evening. The beauties of *Mlle. Lind*'s acting and singing in this rôle are so numerous, that, to do her justice, we should mention every piece in which she has to perform in the opera. We, however, must not omit her exquisite reading of the duet "In mia man alferi tu sei," and the celebrated "Qual cor tradiste," which were triumphs in the lyric as well as dramatic art.

The uniform excellence of *Signor Fraschini*'s reading of the rôle of *Pollio* was remarkable; he was warmly applauded in the last scene. When we say that *Lablache* represented *Oroveso*, need we say any more? The choruses were sung with perfect *ensemble*, and the orchestra achieved wonders—performing most carefully and brilliantly, and preserving all those *nuances* which charm by their contrast under their talented *chef*, *Balte*.

Immediately after witnessing the divertissement, in which the charming *Cerito*

displayed all her choregraphic fascinations to perfection, the National Anthem was again sung, when her Majesty, her Royal Consort, and suite, left the theatre.

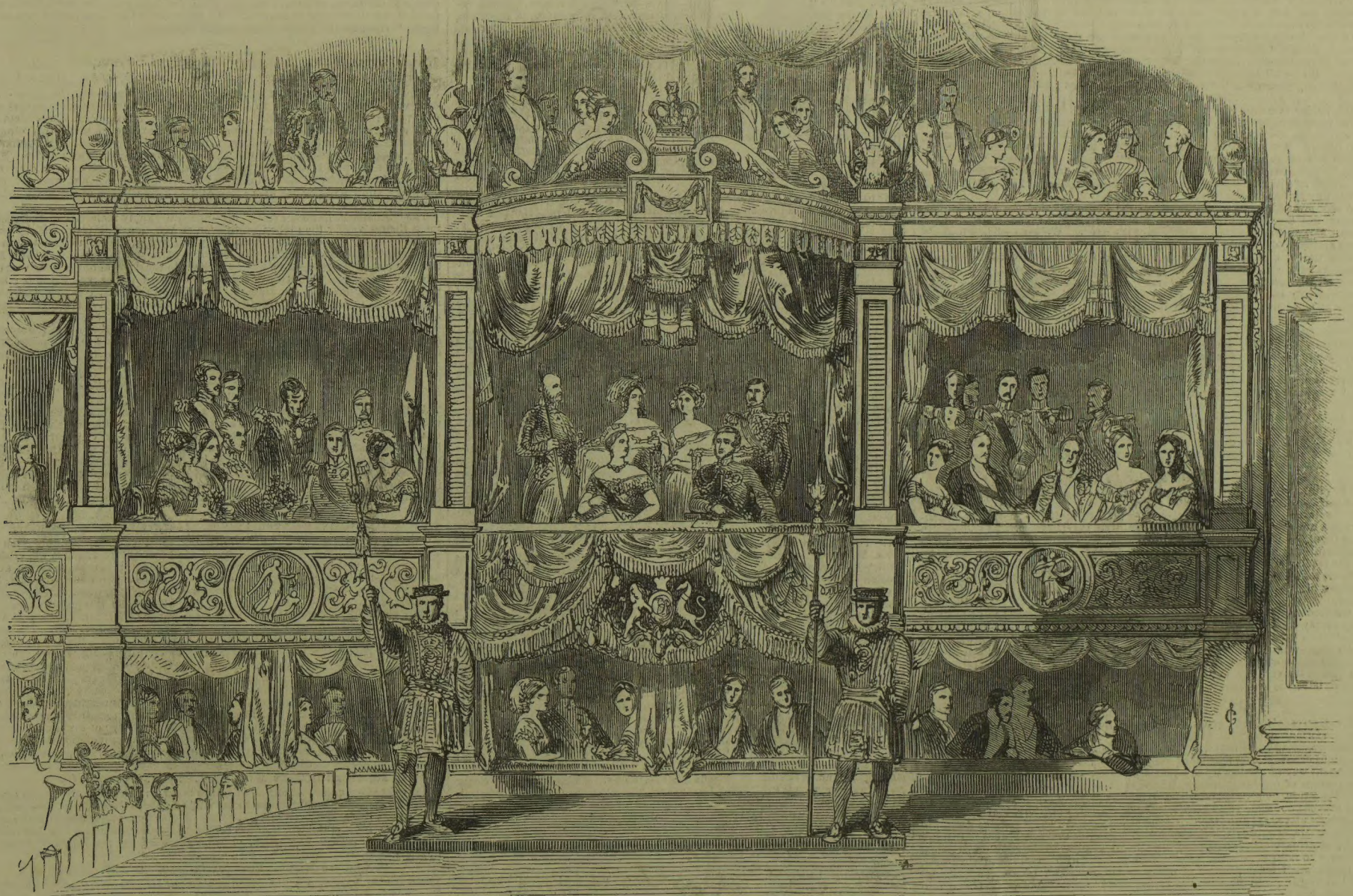
The decorations of the Royal boxes were magnificent. The box usually occupied by her Majesty, the Queen Dowager's, and the two boxes on the left of the Queen's, were hung outside with draperies of rich crimson Genoa velvet, trimmed with gold lace and broad bullion fringe; and blue velvet, trimmed with silver lace. The Royal Arms were displayed on the front of the box, on blue velvet; the top was surmounted with a gilt crown; and at the corners, were war trophies; the whole being surrounded with richly-carved gilt pillars. A platform, covered with scarlet cloth, was placed on the stage, on which stood, according to custom, two of the Yeomen of the Guard.

The inside of her Majesty's box was as remarkable for taste and elegance as the outside for gorgeous display. It was lined with white satin, covered with light blue tulle, and ornamented with richly-carved gold mouldings. The ante-chamber was hung with pink silk, over which was white tulle, trimmed with a profusion of Valenciennes lace. There were several pier-glasses surrounded with wreaths of artificial flowers, which had a most brilliant effect.

In the refreshment-room, and in the passages, were bouquets and rare exotics. The passages were richly hung with blue velvet, and wreaths and festoons of artificial flowers, and were brilliantly lighted with lustres.

The whole was tastefully designed by *Madame Copere*, who worked a splendid pincushion for her Majesty's ante-chamber, composed of crimson velvet, richly embroidered in gold.

At the conclusion of the performance, the Queen sent for *Madame Copere*, and



THE ROYAL BOX.



complimented her upon the elegance and good taste she had displayed in the fittings for the royal reception.

On Thursday night, the programme comprised opera, oratorio, song, divertissement, and ballet: beginning with the two middle acts of "Ernani," then followed a divertissement from "La Esmeralda," in which Carlotta Grisi and Perrot danced; then, a vocal and instrumental concert; next, another divertissement, introducing Mlle. Rosati; a scene from the "Matrimonio S-greto," by Lablache and F. Lablache; and lastly, the ballet of "Alma," with Cerito and St. Leon.

The principal features of the Concert were two Swedish airs by Mlle. Lind; both were very wild and pretty. The first resembled the Swiss "Ranz des Vaches," and was sung with an arch and playful expression, conveyed not only by her vocal inflexions, but by her looks and gestures. The other was in a lively dancing measure, and sounded like the joyous carol of some light-hearted country maiden. Both airs were encored with acclamations. Mlle. Lind sang previously, with Gardoni and Staudigl, a trio from the "Creation." Mlle. Lind sang her part with quiet simplicity and good taste.

In another vein was her buffo duet with Lablache, the singing lesson from the "Fanatico per la Musica," which she executed with a great deal of humour. In each of her performances, Mlle. Lind was rapturously applauded; and gave so many delightful proofs of the versatility of her genius. The theatre was crowded to excess.

#### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and Prince George of Cambridge, with an audience composed of rank and fashion, witnessed the second representation of Bellini's "Norma," on Saturday night. Great as was the sensation previously created by Grisi, it is no less certain that never did she act and sing more magnificently than on this occasion. She was called on after the opening cavatina, "Casta Diva." In the trio, she was first encored in the "Oh non tremore, O perfido," the cheering lasting several minutes; but received another encore in the next solo, "Oh! di quel sei tu vittima," in which she electrified the house, the Royal party evidently participating in the great excitement. Grisi's second act was one continued series of ovations, and twice, at the fall of the curtain, was she called forward by the delighted audience. Salvi acted with infinite vigour; and his singing of the "Qual cor tradisti," was marked with impassioned feeling. Marini's superb bass voice, in the *Orovato*, especially in the restored air, made a powerful impression. The sweet vocalisation of Corbari, in the *Adalgisa*, left nothing to be desired. The military band on the stage, with the noble orchestra, under Costa's baton, completed this memorable *ensemble*.

After the opera, a new ballet by Signor G. Casati, called "Manon Lescaut," was produced with the greatest success. The story is based on incidents in the novel of the Abbé Prevost, bearing the same name; and it has supplied Mr. Bunn with the libretto of the "Maid of Artois," composed by Balfe for Malibran. The ballet-writer has taken *Manon's* scene of flirtation with the *Marquis de Granville*, and the despair thereof of her lover, *De Grieux*. The incident of the enlistment of the latter, through a trick of the *Marquis*, is also introduced. Then, there is the divertissement at the grand opera of "Flora and Zephyr," in which *Manon* takes the place of the principal *danseuse*, who is indisposed—the firing of the pistol at the *Marquis* by the enraged *De Grieux*—the trial and condemnation of the latter by a court-martial—the separation between *Manon* and *De Grieux* in the prison, and the discovery that the latter is the son of the *Marquis*, which leads to a happy *dénouement*. There seems to be but one opinion that this is one of the most interesting and best mounted ballets ever produced in this country. Signor Casati is a first-rate master, in choreographic combination, as was proved in the divertissement scene, in which the groupings of the nymphs in divers mazes and labyrinths were beautifully managed. He played the lover, *De Grieux*, with much animation. O'Bryan's *Marquis* was carefully done. The great attraction was, of course, the *Manon* of Fanny Elssler, one of her best pantomimic creations. Her vivacity in the scene in the Palais-Royal—her grace in the *Flora*—and her passion in the prison scene, were much applauded. The scenery, by Grieve and Telbin, is charming; and no expense seems to have been spared in the costumes of the *ancien régime* with the *perruques* of the dames and cavaliers. The music is of a better quality than usual; although, with such *soloists* as are in the Covent Garden band, there ought to be greater opportunities for display of their qualities.

On Tuesday night, by general desire, Albion repeated her exquisite delineation of *Rosina*, in "Il Barbiere." The house was quite full, and the contralto produced quite a *furor*. She was encored in the duo with Ronconi, the prince of *Figaros*. This opera has established this great artist in public favour. Marini has also gained great glory by his *Basilio*—the "Calunnia" never having been so well sung before. Rovere's *Bartolo* is a capital piece of acting; and the amateurs are indebted to him for the restoration of a very clever bass song. Salvi's *Count* contributed in no small degree to the general perfection of this cast. "Manon Lescaut" was repeated for the second time—Fanny Elssler being encored in one of her sparkling *pas*.

On Thursday (the extra night), "Norma" was given for the third time; and the second act of "Il Barbiere." Grisi's reception was most rapturous. She was encored twice successively in the trio finale of the first act, at the end of which she was called before the curtain. At the close of the opera, she was summoned three times by the audience, to acknowledge her histrionic genius and vocal excellence. We never witnessed a more enthusiastic performance; the floral shower was unceasing, and Salvi and Marini were occupied for some time in picking up the wreaths of laurel, bouquets, &c. Grisi was certainly in superb voice, and never acted with more overwhelming energy. Corbari came out strongly on this occasion, and was cordially greeted for her marked improvement in style and intensity: her voice was always sweet and sonorous. Salvi and Marini participated in the glories of this fine *ensemble*; and, as for the chorus and band, they were perfect. In the second act of the "Barbiere," Albion gave us the singing lesson, "Una voce," and was imperatively called upon to repeat it, so charming was the vocalisation. Ronconi's *Figaro*, Rovere's *Bartolo*, Marini's *Basilio*, and Salvi's *Count*, were as much relished by the house, which was crowded to excess, as on former occasions.

Of the Morning Concert (yesterday) we must defer our notice until next week. Verdi's "Due Foscari" will be produced this evening (Saturday), with Grisi, Mario, Ronconi, Tagliabue, &c. On Thursday next, by general desire, Mozart's "Il Don Giovanni" will be repeated. It will be the last night of Fanny Elssler's engagement.

#### THE CLOSE OF THE LYCEUM.

On Friday evening, the "Keeley management," which has for more than three years provided such good entertainment for the play-goers, was brought to a conclusion, owing to the unfortunate disagreement between the lessees and Mr. Arnold. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley took their benefit upon the occasion, the pieces selected being "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Jenny Lind," and "The Bottle Imp." The Misses Williams sang a duet; little Miss Frampton danced the "Pas de l'ombre," from "Ondine;" and Mrs. Keeley spoke a Farewell Address, written by Mr. Albert Smith.

A shower of bouquets from all parts of the house followed the Address. Mr. Keeley was then loudly called for; the cheering was taken up behind the scenes, and continued after he had crossed the stage. We have seldom heard a more gratifying demonstration of feeling.

After the performances concluded, an elegant supper was given to the different members of the company, and the principal patrons of the theatre, the stage being rapidly converted into a spacious "banquet hall" for that purpose. Between seventy and eighty ladies and gentlemen sat down; and all the individuals engaged on the establishment were also regaled in a similar way. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley took the head of the table, supported by their invited guests. Champagne, claret, and other wines were circulated with profuse liberality; and the viands, provided by Mr. Rhodes, were unexceptionable.

A variety of toasts were drunk, after which Mr. Henry Villebois presented Mr. Keeley with a very handsome snuff-box, as a mark of the high esteem he felt for him, after a twenty years' friendship. It was not until midnight gave a very unmistakable warning that the company thought of separating, after a delightful meeting. And then the Lyceum was left to the uncontrolled management of the mice and spiders, until the next lessee may be found enterprising enough to open its doors.

We perceive that the theatre is "to be let" until the period of Madame Vestris entering upon her management. The opening is named for October.

#### FRENCH PLAYS.

The return of M. Bouffé has been hailed with delight by the *habitues* of Mr. Mitchell's pleasant theatre, and the greatest success, as of old, has attended his representations. On Wednesday evening he performed two of his best characters to a numerous and delighted audience—*Le Pere Turlututu* and *Joseph*, in "Le Gamin de Paris." The parts were admirably chosen to exhibit M. Bouffé's wonderful versatility; one of them being that of a centenarian, and the other, as our readers may be aware, the idle mischievous street-boy of Paris. It is difficult to say with which character he more completely identified himself; or whether his impish jocularities or touching pathos was the more effective or natural. M. Bouffé is an actor of rare talent—one of those stars but seldom seen in the theatrical hemisphere, and when he quits the stage there is no one who may supply his place. His engagement is only for the present month, and no opportunity should be lost of seeing him. He is, amongst actors, what Miss Kelly was—what Mrs. Keeley is—amongst actresses; possessing equal command over the smiles and tears of the audience. On our own boards we have not his parallel. Individually we have actors who come near him in his separate characters, but none who combine the widely-different attributes of his genius.

#### PRINCESS.

Mr. Macready's short engagement at this theatre concluded last night, with the performance of "King Lear." That he has not been so attractive as on former occasions is, perhaps, partly owing to the absorbing interest excited in the amusement-seeking portion of the public by the rival Operas; partly, to the inefficient way of getting up the pieces in which he has played; and partly to the absence of novelty, the only attempt at which has been the revival of "The Bridal," a tragedy founded on "The Maid's Tragedy" of Beaumont and Fletcher, and brought out some years back at the Haymarket, when Mrs. Warner and Mr. Macready played, as now, the two principal characters. The part of *Melantius* is one of Mr. Macready's best impersonations. His somewhat abrupt manner and fragmentary mode of delivery are not out of place in the rugged and genial soldier who returns from the wars in good humour with himself and the world, to find himself the denouncer of crime and the avenger of wrong; while his skill in *bi-play*, and his power of giving effect to passages of sarcasm and tenderness, are brought out by the situations of the drama. Few things on the stage are finer than his acting in the scene where he extorts a confession from *Eadene*, or the one in the dungeon, where he is expecting death from the hands of the ruffians who are introduced by the goaler. The hushed attention, rather than applause, of the audience, in these scenes, was the highest compliment that could be paid to the power of the actor. Mrs. Warner's *Eadene* is still, as it was, admirable; and we have not seen the part of *Aminon* so well acted, since the time of poor Elton, as it was by Mr. Creswick—one of the best of our rising actors. The scenery

and dresses were unusually inappropriate. The action seemed to take place alternately in ancient Rome, the France of Louis XIV., and modern London.

The "Bridal" was followed, on Wednesday evening last, by a lively farce, in one act, called, "Ladies, Beware!" in which the visitors to the French Plays will recognise "Une Femme qui se Jette par la Fenêtre"—a vaudeville we alluded to a week or two ago.

Miss Cooper appears to have replaced Mrs. Stirling in this theatre.

#### HAYMARKET.

On Saturday evening a new piece called "The Jacobite," was produced at this theatre, and with most unequivocal success; indeed, it is one of the most pleasant dramas that we have for a long time witnessed. Rumour ascribes it to the pen of Mr. Planché, and rumour also says that it is a translation. If so, it displays all that remarkable tact in adapting a French plot to English incidents which we have before spoken of—which distinguishes the translations brought out under the names of "Who's your Friend?" "Queen Mary's Bower," "Spring Gardens," &c., the productions of the aforesaid clever dramatist.

The chief weight of the piece rests upon the shoulders of Mr. Buckstone, who as *John Duck*, a scrivener's clerk formerly, but now a waiter at an inn, from love of the landlady's daughter, *Patty* (Miss Reynolds), kept the house in screams of laughter whenever he was on the stage. The ingenuity of the plot renders it somewhat long to describe, although it can be easily followed in action. The chief situations arise, however, from the chances which *John Duck* has of getting £100, for that sum will ensure him the hand of *Patty*, with her mother's consent, otherwise denied. In seizing on these chances, he involves himself in all sorts of scrapes, principally whilst tracking a proscribed Jacobite *Major Murray* (Mr. Howe), a rival to *Sir Richard Wroughton* (Mr. Stewart), in the affections of a *Lady Somerset*, who has prevailed on *Sir Richard* to procure his pardon. This he has done, and keeps the document in his pocket, and, towards the end of the play, is about to burn it, to gain his own ends, when *John Duck*, who has been taken up himself as a Jacobite conspirator, and made an endeavour to escape by the chimney, drops down into the fireplace, saves the pardon from the flames, and gives it to the Major. In following *John Duck* through his terrible dilemmas consists the great fun of the drama. Those who can imagine Buckstone in political difficulties, jealous, and, at the same time, wishing to be an important personage, will readily understand how the audience laughed until they were perfectly exhausted; and how the announcement that "The Jacobite" would be performed every night until further notice was received with the loudest applause.

Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews commence an engagement at the Princess' on Monday next.

It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Keeley are about to join the Haymarket company.

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM.—M. Baugnet has just drawn on stone a whole-length portrait of Mrs. Fitzwilliam, as *Starlight Bess*, in the clever Adelphi drama of the "Flowers of the Forest." The likeness is admirable; and the *esprit* of the character—a matchless impersonation—is charmingly rendered.

#### MUSIC.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.—At the Sixth Concert, given on Wednesday the Earl of Cawdor, who was the director of the evening, made a judicious selection, including the following nine pieces never performed before at these entertainments; namely, Himmel's hymn, "Heilig, heilig," finely sung by Staudigl, from the sacred cantata "Das Zutraun auf Gott;" Mozart's scena, "Resta, o cara," one of his detached works, well interpreted by Miss Dolby; an air from Porpora's opera of "Angelica," "Io dico all' antro addio," with an oboe obligato, well played by Gratton Cooke, and sung by Madame Caradori Allan with taste; the terzetto from Mehul's "Joseph," "Un suono festoso," admirably given by Pischek, Lockey, and Miss Dolby; Winter's quartetto, "Cor mundum," nicely harmonised; gleaming from Reghini's Mass in D with a good fugue; Cimarosa's trio from "L'Impresario in Auguste," an aria from Vento's opera of "La Vestale;" and Martini's trio, "Dio che perfida," from the opera of "La Cosa Rara." Pischek sang the "Total Eclipse" from Handel's "Samson," with the German words; but, although it was an artistic reading, the tenor air lost by the transposition, and the time was dragged—the fault of the German school. Madame Dorus Gras gave the difficult aria, "Infelice sconsolata," of the *Queen of Night*, from Mozart's "Zauberflöte," and managed the ascent to D, the original being in F, which Madame Persiani alone could reach. Pischek's "Adelaide" of Beethoven was sung with the greatest expression, and was nicely accompanied by Mr. Lucas on the pianoforte. Madame Caradori Allan's singing of Paisiello's aria, "Idol mio," with Mr. Williams's clarinet obligato, was highly artistic. Sir H. R. Bishop conducted, Mr. T. Cooke being first violin, and Mr. Lucas organist. The Seventh Concert will be on Wednesday next, under the direction of the Archbishop of York for the King of Hanover.

JOLES BENEDICT.—The Annual Monster Morning Concert of this accomplished composer and pianist, on Monday last, attracted, as usual, an immense auditory. The *beneficitaire* played, with M. Godefrid, a Duo Concertante for Piano and Harp, on themes from "La Fille du Regiment," composed by Benedict, very brilliantly. A Double Duet, for two pianofortes and four performers, called "Jadis et Aujourd'hui," composed for the occasion by Moscheles, was finely executed by Willmers, Schulloff, Kuhe, and Benedict. Willmers and Schulloff played pianoforte pieces; the brothers Hellmesberger and Joachim a concertante trio for three violins; and Ciardi, Lavigne, and Piatti, flute, oboe, and violoncello fantasias. The best singing of the morning was that of Dorus Gras and M. Roger, in the duo from Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," and the air by the popular tenor of the Parisian Opera Comique, "Ah! quel plaisir d'être Soldat," from Boieldieu's "Dame Blanche." Roger being encored in the latter enthusiastically. John Parry, after his "London Season," had to give his "French Lesson," to the delight of the young ladies. The remaining vocalists were Madame Castellani, Madame F. Lablache, Madame Macfarren, Mlle. Vera, Mlle. Brocard, Madame Montenegro, Madame Hennelle, Madame Jenny Lutzer, Miss Dolby, Miss Rainforth, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Madame Barone, Mlle. Molina de Mendi, Signori Marras, Brizzi, Gardoni, and Franchini (tenors), Signori Lablache, F. Lablache, Coletti, Ciabatta, Herr Staudigl, Hoelzel, and Pischek (basses). The Distin Family played on the Sax Horns. Signor Jannetti recited an ode by Manzoni. The accompanists were Jules de Gilmès, Piatti, Biletta, and Benedict. The scheme contained fifty pieces, and the performance lasted from half-past one until nearly seven o'clock. The names of the composers whose works figured in the selection were Verdi, Macfarren, Rossini, Lavigne, Tadolini, Donizetti, Boieldieu, Moscheles, Benedict, Nini, Schubert, Godefrid, Lindpaintner, Clemenceau, Piatti, Willmers, Cimarosa, Beale, Mercadante, Mozart, Handel, Aracetti, Mendelssohn, Hoelzel, Clapisson, Ciardi, Schulloff, and G. Hellmesberger.

MADAME DULCEN.—The annual Morning Concert of this clever and much esteemed pianist comprised the talents of Madame Dorus Gras, Madame Castellani, Madame Knispel, the Misses Williams, Mlle. de Mendi, Madame F. Lablache, Miss Birch, Madame Hennelle; Signori Lablache, F. Lablache, Coletti, Gardoni, Franchini, Brizzi, and Marras; Herr Staudigl, Pischek, and Hoelzel; M. Roger, the French tenor; and John Parry, as vocalists; and of Madame Dulcen, Herr Kuhe and Schulloff (pianists), Joachim, M. Sainton, and the brothers Hellmesberger (violinists), Godefrid (harpist), Ciardi and Pratten (flautists), Hill (tenor), Howell (contra-basso), Jarrett (horn), Lavigne (oboe), and Hausmann (violoncello). The fair *beneficitaire* was well received, and her performances deservedly applauded.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was a very creditable exhibition of the talent of the pupils at the Third Concert. Miss Ransford is fast rising into fame. Miss D'Ernst, Miss Cole, Miss Salmon, Miss Solomon, Miss Cheeseman, Miss A. Lincoln, Messrs. Gardner, Herbert, and Pollard, are entitled to favourable notice amongst the singers. The solo instrumentalists exhibited remarkable talent, particularly Mr. H. Hill (King's Scholar), in two movements of Spohr's Violin Concerto in D minor. The pianoforte playing of Miss S. J. Woolf (King's Scholar), and of Mr. J. Thomson, was excellent. Mr. Lucas conducted with great skill, M. Sainton being the principal violin. Whilst we think that great encouragement ought to be given in the production of the compositions of pupils of the Academy—past as well as present—we cannot approve of the selection of the MS. song by an Associate, the words being objectionable, and the music indifferent.

BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.—At the Seventh Meeting, the Brothers Hellmesberger, Sainton, Hill and Rousselot, were the executants; the programme comprising quartets by Haydn, Nos. 75 and 78 in G Major and B Flat Major; Mozart's No. 4 in E Flat, Op. 10; and Beethoven's C Sharp Minor, No. 15, Op. 131. The final meeting will be on the 28th inst.

MR. WILSON.—At the Music Hall, Store-street, on Monday evening, and at Willis's Rooms on Thursday morning, Mr. Wilson gave his entertainments. His London season is drawing to a close.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The performance of Haydn's "Creation" on Monday night at Exeter Hall, in aid of the distressed population of Scotland, was well patronised. The Archduke Constantine of Russia was present, prior to his going to the Duke of Wellington's Concert. The vocalists were Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Birch; Mr. Lockey, Herr Pischek and Staudigl; and Mr. Surman was the Conductor.

MR. HENRY WYLDE.—This excellent pianist and promising composer, gave a Morning Concert on Tuesday. He had the advantage of an orchestra, conducted by Lucas and led by Blagrove, who played Mozart's "Jupiter Symphony," and Beethoven's "Fidelio" overture, besides a manuscript overture by Henry Wyld, who executed a M.S. "Introduction and Rondo" for the piano, and Hummel's brilliant rondo "Le Retour à Londres." Joachim's playing of Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto was superb, as also a Fugue, by Bach, in which he was encored. Pischek sang a German song, "Das Mädchen Bitte," composed by H. Wyld; but it must have been suggested by Schubert's "Erl King." Mde. Macfarren's singing in public is such an obvious mistake, that we are surprised her clever *caro sposo* can permit it. Mde. Dorus Gras, the Misses Pym, the Misses Williams, and John Parry, were the vocalists—the latter being encored in the "London Season," when he substituted "Lalla Rookh."

#### MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Signor Mecatti, the tenor, gave a *Matinée Musicale* on Thursday at the Beethoven Rooms, assisted by Mlle. Molina de Mendi, Madame Hennelle, Mlle. Brocard, Miss Birch, Signori Ciabatta, Brizzi, Schullhoff, the pianist; Ehrmann, violoncellist; Ciardi, flautist; and Emiliani, violinist; with Jules de Gilmès, Piatti, and Herr Kuhe.

Mr. Stocking gave an Evening Concert on Wednesday, at the Princess' Concert Room, with the aid of his pupil, Mlle. Cinzia Pagliardini, as pianiste, Master Thirlwall, violinist, and Mr. J. B. Chatterton, harpist to her Majesty. The vocalists were chiefly pupils of Mr. Stocking, and Signor and Madame F. Lablache, Signor Brizzi, Mr. John Parry, &c.

The Eighth and last Concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place on Monday, when a new overture by Sterndale Bennett will be performed.

Madame de Lozano, the Spanish vocalist, will give a Morning Concert at Willis's Rooms on Monday; and in the evening Mr. Wilson will give his entertainment at the Music Hall for the last time but one.

The Seventh Meeting of the Musical Union will be on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, Miss Dolby and Mr. Lindsay Sloper give a Morning Concert, and Mr. and Madame Oury a *Matinée Musicale*. In the evening the Seventh Ancient Concert.

On Thursday Mlle. Molina de Mendi will give a *Matinée Musicale*.

On Friday Mr. R. Green's Evening Concert.

Madame Viardot Garcia, after her triumphs at Berlin, has been creating a sensation at Dresden, and is now engaged at Frankfort (Maine).

Thalberg, after a great success at Copenhagen, has departed for Stockholm. A new opera—by an amateur, Signor Basevi, a Doctor, who was known by his philosophical writings, and the libretto by Signor Guidi—called "Enrico Howard," had been produced at the Pergola, in Florence, with success.

Berlioz had arrived in Berlin, after his great career in Russia, at the express invitation of the King of Prussia.

Count Mathew Wielhorski, a Russian *dilettante*, had arrived in Berlin, charged with a mission from the Emperor, to organise a great musical festival in St. Petersburg. The Count was to engage, if possible, Meyerbeer and Mendelssohn as Directors, and all the most celebrated artists. We need scarcely add, that the combination proposed is impossible, from the deadly rivalry existing between the two Composers.

The thirty-two Philharmonic Societies, consisting of operatives, have coalesced to give a grand festival at Neustadt-Eberswalde, in July (district of Potsdam). There will be 2500 executants.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg (Prince Albert's brother) has given handsome presents to the artists of the Berlinese Opera, for their effective execution of his opera of "Zaire."

#### LITERATURE.

A YEAR OF CONSOLATION. By Mrs. BUTLER (late Fanny Kemble). 2 vols. Moxon.

THE reader who recollects the literary results of Miss Kemble's sojourn in the United States will scarcely be surprised to find the present work a record of "a happy year spent in Italy;" so chequered with eccentric thoughts and ludicrous *non sequiturs* was Miss Kemble's first-named production. Possessing a rare talent for observation, and, certainly, a vividly descriptive style, our lady-tourist could scarcely fail to produce two amusing volumes even from so beaten a track of a journey to Rome, and a year's stay there. Thus, the record is never dull, but abounds with information which will, doubtless, be new to many a reader to whom the route is familiar. The scenery is cleverly, and sometimes brilliantly, described; the humanitè are skilfully drawn; and the characteristics of the people, their national habits and peculiarities, are minutely, perhaps sometimes too minutely, detailed; for, there are certain objects which every travelling eye must meet, which it is better not to set down. However, such records add to the fidelity of the work; and they may have some special utility. Altogether, we can cordially recommend Mrs. Butler's work as rife with extremely agreeable reading.

MANUALS OF UTILITY, PRACTICAL INFORMATION, AND UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE. Bogue.

This is a series of cheap hand-books upon subjects of every-day utility and popular concern, published at a very cheap rate. Five Manuals have already appeared—1. *Chess*, by Mr. Charles Kenny, which has already been commended to the reader's notice, in another department of our Journal. 2. *Music*, by Mr. C. W. Manby, a *précis* of the earlier lessons in the study, with "taking" examples. 3. *O. Painting*, compiled from the works of Bouvier, Merimee, Montabert, and other Continental writers of high repute. 4. *Cage Birds*, British and Foreign; with Directions for Breeding, Rearing, and Keeping them, evidently the production of a practised hand, and very original, too. 5. *Domestic Economy*, with New Inventions, Hints, Receipts, and Improvements in the Domestic Arts. The information contained in these several little books is not of a cut-and-dried character; but, in most cases, novel and original, or the result of well-tryed experience.

HANDBOOK TO THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. Second Edition. Scales.

In this cheap pamphlet are familiarly explained the construction, nature, and powers of the Electric Telegraph; the instrument on the Eastern Counties Railway being selected for illustration. The explanation is so cleverly penned that we are sorry to see it disfigured by such rhetoric as "this mighty proof of man's inventive genius," "the wondrous workings of this lightning-tongued messenger of thought," "spreading away into the very verge of vision," "a speed that encompasses the world with a thought," and much more of that sort of blatant writing: we are heartily sick of this blowing of the trombone, which has been wafted to us across the Atlantic. With these drawbacks, (which we recommend to be expunged in a future edition), the Handbook is highly satisfactory. By the way, the Electric Telegraph is now in hourly use on 1056 miles of railway in England; there are in progress 270 miles; and about being made, 1000 miles.

Among the "Erroneous Opinions respecting the Electric Telegraph," the author, very properly, corrects the silly notion that "our little feathered songsters of the air" are often killed by alighting on the wires when the instruments are in action; this being altogether a penny-a-linear invention. The following unexplained property of electricity is incidentally mentioned. "On all lines, excepting, possibly, the very short ones, considerable inconvenience is often experienced from a deflection of the needles, which will change rapidly from left to right, or right to left, perhaps a dozen times in a quarter of an hour. Whether this is caused by an atmospheric current of electricity passing from the clouds to the earth, or from some electrical discharges in the earth itself, is a problem for electricians to unravel." We recommend this Handbook as the most useful "Tract for the Trains" that has yet appeared.

SELECT POETRY FOR CHILDREN. By JOSEPH PAYNE. Fifth Edit. Hall and Co.

STUDIES IN ENGLISH POETRY. By JOSEPH PAYNE. New Edit. Dyer and Co. Southey has beautifully remarked, "It is no trifling good to win the ear of children with verses which foster in them the seeds of humanity, and tenderness, and piety; awaken their fancy, and exercise pleasantly and wholesomely their imaginative and meditative powers." To this excellent aim the two volumes above named will eminently conduce. The Editor, experienced in the tuition of youth, appears to have compiled the "Select Poetry" for his own practice: it is adapted for children between six years of age, and eleven and twelve; there are a few prefatory instructions for the use of the volume in schools, where it will, doubtless, contest the choice with Lucy Aikin's little volume, of long established popularity.

The "Studies in English Poetry" is intended to supply materials in the specimens themselves for the higher cultivation of the youthful taste, and, by brief explanatory and critical annotations on particular passages, to develop their spirit and beauty, and to make the learning of poetry in schools—what it has hitherto but rarely been—a valuable auxiliary to the study of our mother-tongue. The work is divided into two parts: miscellaneous poems and extracts; and poems and extracts from the highest class of English poets, chronologically arranged, from Chaucer to Burns, with short biographical notices. There are, besides, notes to the specimens from Chaucer and Spenser.

Both volumes are alike fitted for scholastic tuition, as well as the requirements of home education: there is nice critical appreciation evinced in the choice of the specimens, which, in books of this class, can scarcely be too highly commended.

IS CHRISTIANITY FROM GOD? By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D.

Hall and Co.

This little volume is intended to furnish a "ready answer" to the vital question propounded in the title-page: or rather to a series of questions on the Soul, the Creation, Revelation, the Bible, Doctrinal Difficulties, Texts Cavilled at, &c. It is not a book for learned theologians; but for Scripture-readers, for City Missionaries, Sunday-school teachers, and others, who ought to know something of the outlines of Christian evidence. The work is characterised by simplicity of illustration, plainness of diction, and earnestness of purpose, all which must materially assist the great end—"a just, a true, and unchangeable conviction."

#### HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Burns.

All that has been attempted in this volume is "a just and fair account of such of the most leading and pertinent incidents of the French Revolution, as will enable those who are prevented from referring to more elaborate works, to arrive at a fair estimate of the scenes described, and assist such as propose further study, by calling their attention to the most important events of that momentous period." Hence, there are few reflections or deductions in the work: it is purely narrative, closely packed with details; and, with the advantage of Mignet, Thiers, and Alison, many of the descriptive scenes glow with eloquence and fervour. The tone of the work may, however, be gathered from one of the few reflective passages:—"Among the many lessons which the history of these years teaches, few can fail to recognise in these events one among the greatest examples of the certainty of moral retribution to nations, as well as individuals. The punishment, which in an individual appears in many cases to be postponed until a future state, in nations is inflicted, with unerring certainty, on some succeeding generation; and this, not by any sudden and miraculous interposition of Providence, but by an apparently natural course of events. Even the longest and brightest triumph of national sin is but the preparation for its retribution. 'The fathers, saith the prophet, have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge.'"

SCRIPTURE HISTORY MADE EASY. By W. PINNOCK. Gibbs.

We cannot say much in favour of this little teacher: the language is often loose, unsatisfactory, and inappropriate to the subject: there should, also, be a certain dignity in writing of sacred persons, scenes, and events, which this "made easy" lacks. Mr. Ingram Cobbin, who has edited the present edition, has left much exceptional matter untouched, probably, considering his reforming labour hopeless.

ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS. 2 vols. Burns.

These are two handsomely illustrated volumes of Mr. Burns's "Select Library." To the "Nights" are added a few other specimens of Eastern Romance, so that the Collection includes certain stories which have sometimes been excluded from editions of "the Arabian Nights Entertainments," as critically established. It is needless to say anything in praise of these Tales, which have so long delighted children of every growth. We agree with the Editor that "it would be wrong to regard them merely as a means of mental recreation, unproductive of any injurious tendency; for they contain an amount of information upon Eastern history, manners, customs, habits, opinions, prejudices,—religion, not often to be met with elsewhere."



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Oh, pardon my digression; or, at least, Peruse. 'Tis always with a general end That I dissent, like grace before a feast; For, like an aged aunt or tiresome friend, A rigid guardian or a zealous priest, My muse, by exhortation, means to mend All people, at all times, and in most places, Which puts my Pegasus to these grave paces.—BYRON.

THE last of the metropolitan race meetings is that held on Moulsey Hurst; where, as things have come to the worst, let us hope the old saying may be fulfilled, and that, next year, they will mend. Well, Hampton Races fell upon last week, and the present was a pause or a "pull," to speak in the vernacular, wherein turfites might get their breath for more dashing enterprise. Presently there will be issues of account—further afield: for the nonce, a take-leave to dabble in theories: to digress—with the best intentions—despite the fate which is said to attend them.

The day after to-morrow there will be held at Ryde, Isle of Wight, a Special General Meeting of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. Pressing letters have been written to the members to attend on that occasion, when a question is to be mooted touching the method of electing the officers—in future. We allude to this, because matter of a similar kind has moved a strife among the members of a sister society at Cowes—which, probably, has given the coup de grace to its cordiality, if not to its existence. A spirit has long been at work in the R. Y. S. that augured evil for its fortunes. Let the Victoria Club be warned by the example; thus extracting good out of mischief. It has the appointment of Vice-Commodore to fill up, and but one candidate in the field—Mr. G. H. Ackers. That gentleman is also a member of the Squadron, and a very spirited patron of yachting, both as a builder and sailor. The practice of handicapping wagers vessels has very generally attained under his countenance and direction.

From racing by water we pass to the like pursuit ashore, and to a portion of its present economy, which is of modern introduction. We speak of Sweeps and Lotteries, that now prevail in every town and village from the Land's End to John o' Groats. Within a few years, from being a contrivance for speculating in gloves and half-crowns among social parties after their pic-nics on a race-course, they have grown into one of the most extensive channels for gambling probably ever known in this country. The advertising columns of several journals are almost wholly occupied with announcements of these schemes, in which the prizes range from tens to thousands of pounds sterling. From this taste, or mania, has sprung such fruit as might be expected. Ruin and its consequences have followed indulgence in the fatal facility for wild gaming afforded by the general existence of this system. We point it out to public observation, however, not because of what it has occasioned already, but to stay the vast amount of moral mischief, as well as natural ill, that must come of it, if suffered to continue, and spread a popular pestilence. In their legitimate character, our National Sports are of honest purpose, and wholesome results. They serve to draw men together in good fellowship, and to promote goodwill and right understanding. Turned clean from their true object, of consequence, the very reverse ensues. Go, mark a "Sweep" drawn, and what are the feelings which wait upon the process: envy, hatred, and malice are its attendant spirits. In gambling, there are two evils—

The one is winning and the other losing.

The first is infinitely the most dangerous. We laugh at the logic of the Irishman, who fell into idle and dissipated habits after winning £10,000 in the lottery; but consoled himself with the reflection that he had not drawn a £20,000 prize, or he should have been ruined outright. Nevertheless, his philosophy was sound. More adventurers will rue drawing a winner in a racing sweep than those who never had a turn of luck. Thus much in the vein of exhortation: a word more pleasant by way of epilogue.

The great modern reformer, the public press, has taken these novel nuisances in hand, and the end must crown all—to the social advantage. The tide of flood on which sweeps and lotteries floated to fortune has turned—henceforth their career will be "bound in shallows"—and their ventures lost. They may baply find an advocate still, but the general hand is against them. The leading journals have taken up the question, and the right will prevail. They have denounced the practice as mischievous, immoral, illegal. It is their desire and determination—

To mend  
All people at all times, and in most places,  
That puts their Pegasus to these grave paces.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Speculation, although far from being so heavy as it was before "Sweeps" became the rage, continues to take a very comprehensive range, so that if we have not an opportunity of dwelling upon the importance of the business transacted this afternoon, we are enabled to make a formidable display in the way of quotation.

| NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.        |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 5 to 1 agst The Conjuror (t) | 12 to 1 agst Executor        | 12 to 1 agst The Best of Three     |
| 5 to 1 — Conspiracy          | 12 to 1 — Inheritor          | 14 to 1 — Miss Sarah               |
| 8 to 1 — Grimston            | 12 to 1 — Eryx               |                                    |
| GOODWOOD STAKES.             |                              |                                    |
| 17 to 1 agst Yampyre         | 33 to 1 agst Miss Ella (t)   | 40 to 1 agst Kimblesworth (t)      |
| 25 to 1 — The Questionable   | 35 to 1 — Queen Mary (t)     | 40 to 1 — Morphy                   |
| 29 to 1 — Dulcet             | 35 to 1 — Stultz (t)         | 40 to 1 — Hydrometer               |
| 30 to 1 — Martext            | 35 to 1 — Zegis (t)          | 50 to 1 — Emigrant                 |
| GOODWOOD CUP.                |                              |                                    |
| 3 to 1 agst The Hero (t)     | 12 to 1 agst Mendicant       | 16 to 1 agst Burgundy              |
| 7 to 1 — Wolfdog             | 12 to 1 — Fitz Emilius (t)   | 20 to 1 — Sunbeam                  |
| ST. LEGER.                   |                              |                                    |
| 3 to 1 agst Cossack (t)      | 20 to 1 agst Black Dwarf     | 30 to 1 agst The Farmer's Daughter |
| 6 to 1 — Van Tromp           | 25 to 1 — Zuccone (t)        |                                    |
|                              | 40 to 1 agst Coningsby       |                                    |
| DERBY.                       |                              |                                    |
| 13 to 1 agst Assault (t)     | 25 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum | 33 to 1 agst Surplice (t)          |
| 30 to 1 — Flatcatcher (t)    | (t)                          | 45 to 1 — The Sheriff              |

## SUTTON PARK RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Stand Handicap of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, and 3 only if declared, with 30 added, the second to save his stake. Heats, once round and a dis.

|                                     |    |    |    |   |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|---|
| Mr. Barton's Hector, 5 yrs, 8st     | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Mr. Wesley's Elmica, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Mr. Messer's Tit Bit, 4 yrs, 8st    | .. | .. | .. | 3 |

The Edgbaston Plate was won by Icicle, in four heats, beating eight others.

The Birmingham Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 200 added, the second to receive £50. Twice round and a dis.

|  |    |       |   |
|--|----|-------|---|
| Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildart, 5 yrs, 8st 10lb                        | .. | (Nat) | 1 |
| Mr. Davis's The Wizard, aged, 7st  | .. | ..    | 2 |
| Fitzwilliam, 7st 9lb, Roderic, 7st 7lb, and Alliance, 7st 7lb, also ran. |    |       |   |

## BIBURY CLUB MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

The Bibury Stakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared, &c. Two miles.

|   |    |                |   |
|---|----|----------------|---|
| Mr. Waller's Columba, 5 yrs, 10st 7lb   | .. | (Capt. Pettat) | 1 |
| Mr. Clifton's Valiant, 5 yrs, 10st 12lb | .. | (Capt. Brooke) | 2 |

The Champagne Stakes of 30 sovs each, h ft, for two-year-olds. Last three quarters of new mile. (11 Subs.)

|                         |    |    |             |   |
|-------------------------|----|----|-------------|---|
| Mr. Payne's Woodcraft   | .. | .. | (Nat)       | 1 |
| Lord Caledon's Shylack  | .. | .. | (Marlow)    | 2 |
| Mr. Drinkald's Good Boy | .. | .. | (F. Butler) | 3 |

Even on Woodcraft. Won by a length.

Handicap Plate of £50. One mile.

|   |    |             |   |
|---|----|-------------|---|
| Mr. W. Etwall's Longstock, carried 10st 6lb | .. | (Mr. Evans) | 1 |
| Mr. J. Bayly's Satyr, 6 yrs, 11st 2lb       | .. | (Owner)     | 2 |

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs, h ft. New mile. (16 Subs.)

|                                      |    |          |   |
|--------------------------------------|----|----------|---|
| Duke of Richmond's Red Hart, 8st 4lb | .. | (Nat)    | 1 |
| Mr. Gully's Tantiary, 8st 7lb        | .. | (A. Day) | 2 |

Won in a canter.

A Free Plate of £50 for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

|                                  |    |         |   |
|----------------------------------|----|---------|---|
| Mr. Elwes' Messenger, 4 yrs      | .. | (Owner) | 1 |
| Mr. W. Etwall's Longstock, 5 yrs | .. | ..      | 2 |

Several others ran. Won by a length.

## FOUR-OARED CUTTER MATCH BETWEEN THE ST. GEORGE'S AND THETIS CLUBS.

The great boat race between the St. George's and Thetis Clubs came off on Monday, and was attended most numerous by the leading London clubs.

|              |    |    |                         |    |
|--------------|----|----|-------------------------|----|
| St. George's | .. | .. | (White, with red cross) | 1. |
|--------------|----|----|-------------------------|----|

|                      |    |         |                |         |
|----------------------|----|---------|----------------|---------|
| W. Coulthard, stroke | .. | st. lb. | ..             | st. lb. |
| 3. S. Wallace        | .. | 11 6    | 2. J. R. Lane  | ..      |
| E. Whyte, steerer    | .. | 12 8    | 1. W. S. Falls | ..      |
|                      |    |         | ..             | 9 4     |

|            |    |    |    |          |    |
|------------|----|----|----|----------|----|
| THE THETIS | .. | .. | .. | (Purple) | 2. |
|------------|----|----|----|----------|----|

|                   |    |         |                |         |
|-------------------|----|---------|----------------|---------|
| G. Porter, stroke | .. | st. lb. | ..             | st. lb. |
| 3. Hynde          | .. | 11 2    | 2. Murray      | ..      |
|                   |    | 10 11   | 1. J. Robinson | ..      |
|                   |    |         | ..             | 10 8    |

Burchett, steerer.

The distance contested was from Chiswick Eyt down to Putney Bridge, and at a little after five both crews appeared at their stations, St. George's, who had won the choice, taking the Surrey shore, which gave them a decided advantage.

Mr. Jenkins, of the Leander Club, the twice champion of the Thames as winner of the silver sculls, officiated as umpire; and, both parties being ready, a capital start was effected at a few minutes after five. Both went away beautifully at the same moment, but in the course of a minute the St. George's had obtained a decided lead. The Thetis laboured gallantly to overtake their opponents, and gained slightly upon them when near Hammersmith Bridge, through which the St. George's boat passed two lengths in advance. The Thetis began to ship water shortly after passing through Hammersmith Bridge, and continued to take in a great deal all the way down. Had she taken a little more in there is every probability that she would have been swamped. The St. George's retained the lead throughout, and won easily by eight or ten lengths. Betting was 5 and 6 to 4 on the winners.

ROYAL MERSEY YACHT CLUB.—The first sailing match for the season, in connection with this club, took place on Wednesday, and proved a brilliant affair. Eight yachts were entered. The Echo, of 34 tons (a new iron yacht), the property of Mr. P. Cato; Seabird, 30 tons, Mr. H. Melling; Enigma, 25 tons, Mr. E. Rodgett; Minerva, 17 tons, Mr. J. Rylands; Junette, 15 tons, Mr. H. Bridson; Hebe, 15 tons, Mr. J. Cross; Mallard, 12 tons, Mr. J. D. Maddock; Editha, 9 tons, Mr. J. Edwards. After a fine contest, the first class prize was won by the Enigma, the second class by the Echo, and the third class by the Hebe.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. B., Liverpool.—It is your solution of 175 which is erroneous: ours is correct. "J. J., Glasgow.—No. 157 seems impracticable, but we have no means at hand to refer to the original of that or No. 158. You are quite right with regard to No. 164.

"S. S. W.—1. No such match as that first mentioned was ever projected, at least to our knowledge. 2. The number of games played in the Match with France was twenty-one, of which the English player won eleven, the Frenchman six, and the remainder were drawn. We shall be glad to hear there is a prospect of another contest, but we are not aware that anything definitive has been settled. 3. We cannot say.

"A. D. A.—Your solution of the Indian Problem is correct. The author is not known.

"M. P.—At no period in the history of Chess were so many facilities afforded for the acquirement of the game. Independently of the practical experience obtainable at the Clubs and public rooms devoted to Chess-playing, and the theoretical knowledge to be acquired from the periodicals connected with it, scarcely a month elapses without the appearance of some Treatise or explanatory work upon the subject. It is a curious fact that, at this moment, no less than three productions on the Game are on the eve of issuing from the press, viz.:—"The Handbook," published by Mr. Bohn, in England; an Abridgment of Bilguer's "Handbuch," from the pen of Von H. der Laza, printing at Berlin; and a Treatise by Mr. Petroff, to be published at St. Petersburg.

"E. B., Melbourne.—The solution you require shall be given in the ensuing Number. For the much-talked of Indian Problem, we must refer you to the wrapper of any monthly part of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"F. B., Leeds, should forward the solution he suggests.

"Gov.—The solution to the ingenious Enigma No. 76 is—1. R to K 6th; 2. R to K 4th; 3. P to K Kt 4th—mate. Enigma No. 124 you have not described correctly. On referring to our Paper, you will find the White Knight at King's 4th. The solution is—1. Kt to Q B 5th; 2. K B to Q Kt 5th; 3. B to Q B 3rd; 4. B mates. Are not both of these extremely clever?

"Civis.—"A Member of the George's."—"R. N. V."—"M. a. g."—"The Handbook" is now publishing, we believe. You must apply to your booksellers.

"T. W., Liverpool, and "D. C., Glasgow.—Received with thanks.

Solutions by "G. A. H.," "Sopraccita," "G. P.," "J. D.," "Miles," "Gon," "E. B.," Melbourne; "F. T. M.," Buffalo; "H. G.," "T. P.," "H.," are correct.

## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 177.

| WHITE.                | BLACK.           | WHITE.                 | BLACK.          |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Q to K Kt 6th (ch) | B takes Q        | 4. Kt takes K B        | Q takes Kt or * |
| 2. R to K B 5th       | R takes R (best) | 5. Kt to K 3rd (ch)    | K to K B 4th    |
| 3. B to K 2nd (ch)    | R interposes     | 6. B takes R—checkmate |                 |

\* 4. Q to K B's 3rd  
Q takes Kt

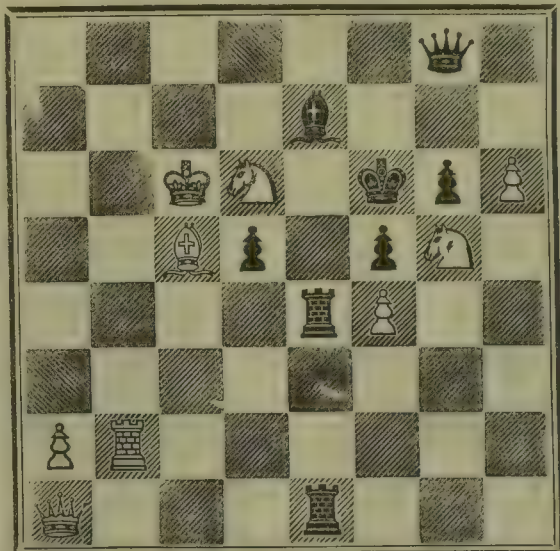
5. Kt takes K P (ch)  
6. B takes R—mate

## PROBLEM, No. 178.

By CHARLES STANLEY, Esq., Brighton Chess Club.

White playing first mates in four moves.

## BLACK



## WHITE.

## GAME BY CORRESPONDENCE, JUST TERMINATED, BETWEEN STOCKHOLM AND UPSALA.

(The moves appeared originally in the Stockholm Aftonblatt evening paper.)

| BLACK (Stockholm). | WHITE (Upsala). | BLACK (Stockholm). | WHITE (Upsala). |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. K P two         | K P two         | 13. Q B to R 3rd   | Q takes K P     |
| 2. K Kt to B 3rd   | K Kt to B 3rd   | 14. Kt to Q 2nd    | Q P two         |
| 3. B to Q B 4th    | B to Q B 4th    | 15. Q R to K sq    | Q P takes B     |
| 4. Q Kt P two      | B takes Q Kt P  | 16. Kt takes P     | Q to Q 4th      |
| 5. Q B P one       | B to Q R 4th    | 17. B takes Kt     | R to K sq       |
| 6. Castles         | B to K Kt 3rd   | 18. Kt takes B     | Q takes Q       |
| 7. Q P two         | Q to K 2nd      | 19. R P takes Q    | R P takes Kt    |
| 8. P takes K P     | Q Kt takes P    | 20. B to Q 6th     | B to K 3rd      |
| 9. K Kt takes Kt   | Q takes Kt      | 21. B takes Q B P  | Q R to Q B sq   |
| 10. Q to K Kt 3rd  | Q to K R 4th    | 22. B takes P      | Q R takes P     |
| 11. K P one sq     | K Kt to K 2nd   | 23. Q Kt P one sq  |                 |
| 12. K to R sq      | Castles         |                    |                 |

Drawn Game.

## CONSULTATION GAME, PLAYED IN THE BERLIN CHESS-CLUB, BY HERR MULLER AGAINST HERRN WOLF AND V. D. GOLTZ.

| WHITE (Herr M.)     | BLACK (The Allies.) | WHITE (Herr M.)        | BLACK (The Allies.) |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Q P two          | K B P two           | 28. Kt takes K B (d)   | K takes Kt          |
| 2. Q P two          | K Kt to B 3rd       | 29. Kt to Q B 3d       | Kt to Q R 3d (k)    |
| 3. Q Kt to B 3rd    | K P one             | 30. Q R P one (f)      | B to Q Kt 2d        |
| 4. Q B to K Kt 5th  | Q P one             | 31. B takes B (m)      | R takes B           |
| 5. K P one          | K B to K 2nd        | 32. K R to Q 2d        | R to Q B sq (n)     |
| 6. B takes Kt       | B takes B           | 33. Kt to Q Kt 5th (o) | R to Q 2d           |
| 7. K B P two        | Q Kt P one          | 34. Q Kt P one         | Q R P one           |
| 8. K B to K 2nd     | Q R P one           | 35. P takes P          | R takes P           |
| 9. K B to his 3rd   | Q R to his 2nd      | 36. K R to K Kt 2d     | K R P one           |
| 10. K Kt to K 2nd   | Q Kt to Q 2nd (a)   | 37. K R P one          | R takes Q R P (p)   |
| 11. Q to her R 5th  | Q R P one (b)       | 38. P takes P          | P to K R 5th        |
| 12. Q Kt to his 5th | Q R to his 3rd      | 39. R to Q B sq        | R to Q R 4th        |
| 13. Castles         | Castles             | 40. K R to Q Kt 2d     | K P one (q)         |
| 14. K R to Q sq (c) | K Kt P two (d)      | 41. Q R to Q B 6th     | P takes P           |
| 15. K Kt P two      | B to K Kt 2nd       | 42. Ktks Pat Q 4th (r) | R takes Q R P       |
| 16. Q to her B 2nd  | P takes K Kt P      | 43. Kt to K B 5th (ch) | K to Kt 3d          |
| 17. B to K 4th      | K R P one           | 44. K R takes Q Kt P   | R to Q R 5th (s)    |
| 18. P takes K Kt P  | Q takes P           | 45. Kt takes Q P       | Kt to Q Kt 5th      |
| 19. Kt to K B 4th   | Kt to K B 3rd (e)   | 46. Q R to Q B 8th     | R to Q R 3rd        |
| 20. Q Kt takes Q B  | P (f)               | 47. R takes R          | Kt takes R          |
| 21. Q Kt to his 5th | Q R to his 2nd      | 48. K P one            | R to K 2d           |
| 22. B to Q B 6th    | Q R to Q 2nd        | 49. R to K 8th         | R takes R           |
| 23. Q to K Kt 6th   | Q R takes Q         | 50. Kt takes R         | Kt to Q B 4th       |
| 24. Kt takes Q      | K R to B 2nd        | 51. K to R 2d          | Kt to Kt 4th        |
| 25. P to K 4th (h)  | K to his R 2nd      | 52. K to R 3d          | Kt to K 3d          |
| 26. Kt to K B 4th   | Kt to K sq          | 53. Kt to K B 6th      | Kt to K B 5th (ch)  |
| 27. Kt to K R 5th   | Kt to Q B 2d        | 54. K to R 2d          | Kt to K Kt 3d       |

And the game was resigned as drawn.

- (a) B to Q 2nd would have been a better move.  
(b) The only play to save the Rook.  
(c) White's object was to occupy the centre of the board, with his two Rooks, but it would have been better to play the Q R to B sq before this move.  
(d) Black is now in a very confined position: he must strive to prevent the advance of his adversary's centre Pawns, and must particularly avoid exchanging both Rooks.  
(e) White takes this Bishop, as, so posted, it might become dangerous.  
(f) Q B to Q R 3rd would also have been a good move.  
(g) Better than Q Kt to R 4th, in which case Black would have been able to break up his centre Pawns if White took Kt P.  
(h) K B to R 4th would perhaps have been still better, in order to bring it afterwards into play at Q B 2nd.  
(i) The only correct move.  
(j) If White had played Q Kt P one, Black would have played K P one. Q Kt might also have played with advantage to Q B sq.  
(k) A bad move, by which the Q R occupies the open file of the Q B 2nd.  
(l) The only chance of drawing the game.  
(m) Kt takes P at Q 6th would have been stronger, but Black might still have rendered the advanced P troublesome.  
(n) Black, who only strives to win the White Pawn for his Knight, which is quite inactive, saves the game by it. If White took the Kt he could not, after losing his Pawns, expect to win with two Rooks and a Kt against two Rooks.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 170.—By Mr. WOODWARD, of Liverpool.

| WHITE.        | BLACK.     | WHITE.      | BLACK.       |
|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| K at Q Kt 2nd | K at Q 5th | B at K B sq | B at K B 6th |
| R at K 5th    |            |             |              |

White playing first mates in two moves.

No. 171.—By Mr. BODEN, of Hull.

| WHITE.        | BLACK.        | WHITE.        | BLACK.        |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| K at Q B 5th  | K at Q R 3rd  | Kt at K 6th   | Kt at K B 4th |
| R at Q Kt 5th | R at K R 3rd  | P at Q Kt 2nd | P at K Kt 5th |
| B at Q 7th    | B at Q Kt 2nd |               |               |

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 172.—By Mr. CLARE.

| WHITE.        | BLACK.      | WHITE.             | BLACK. |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------|--------|
| K at his 6th  | K at his sq | Ps at K Kt 6th and |        |
| R at Q Kt 3rd | R at K R sq | Q 4th              |        |
| B at Q Kt 6th |             |                    |        |

White to play and mate in four moves.

## KING STEPHEN'S OATH.

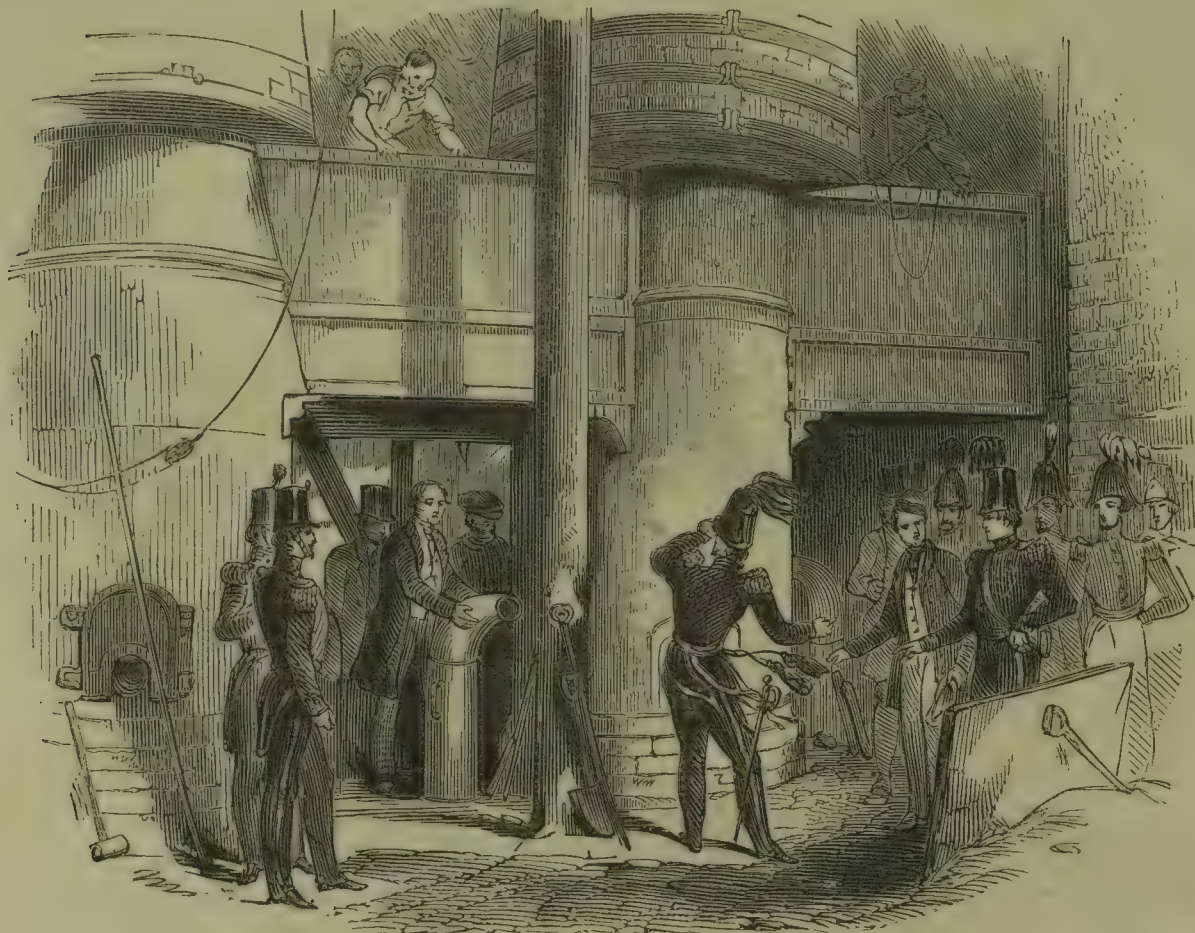
(BY ANASTATIUS GRÜN.)

[King Stephen was the great founder of the Hungarian Monarchy; he was contemporary with our Edward the Confessor. The Emperors of Austria still repeat his oath on their Coronation; it is the contrast between the hatred of Charters which the German Rulers now exhibit, and the free spirit of the old race whose sceptres they have inherited, which Grün wishes to expose.]

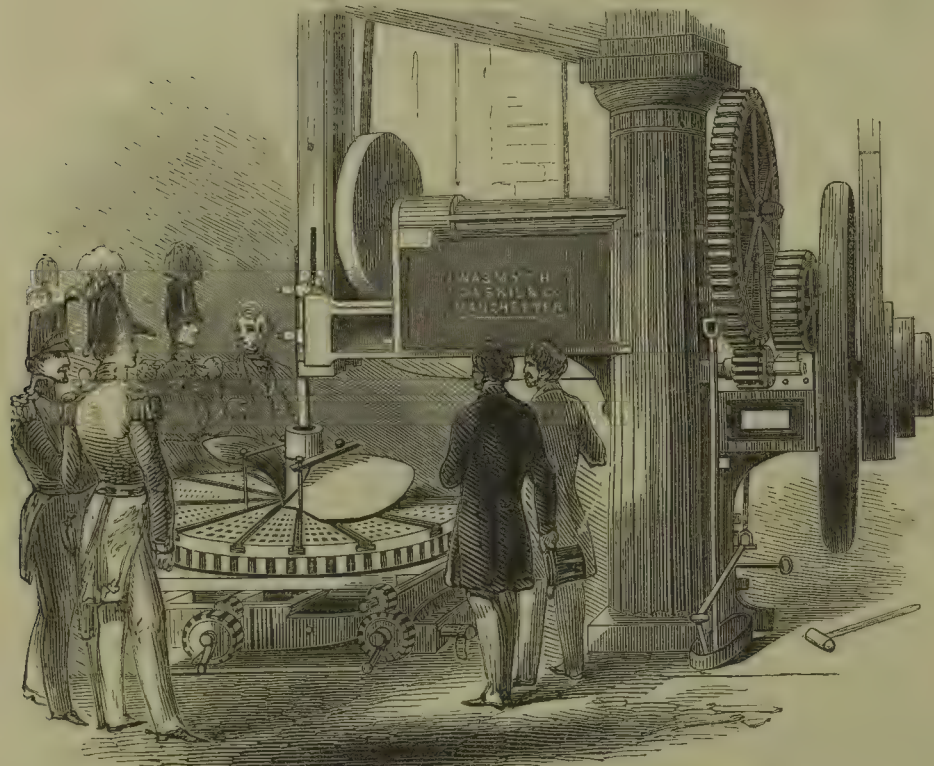
Hark! the Bells of Weissenburg ring blithely through the morning air,—  
Now the peal has sunk in silence—they have crown'd the



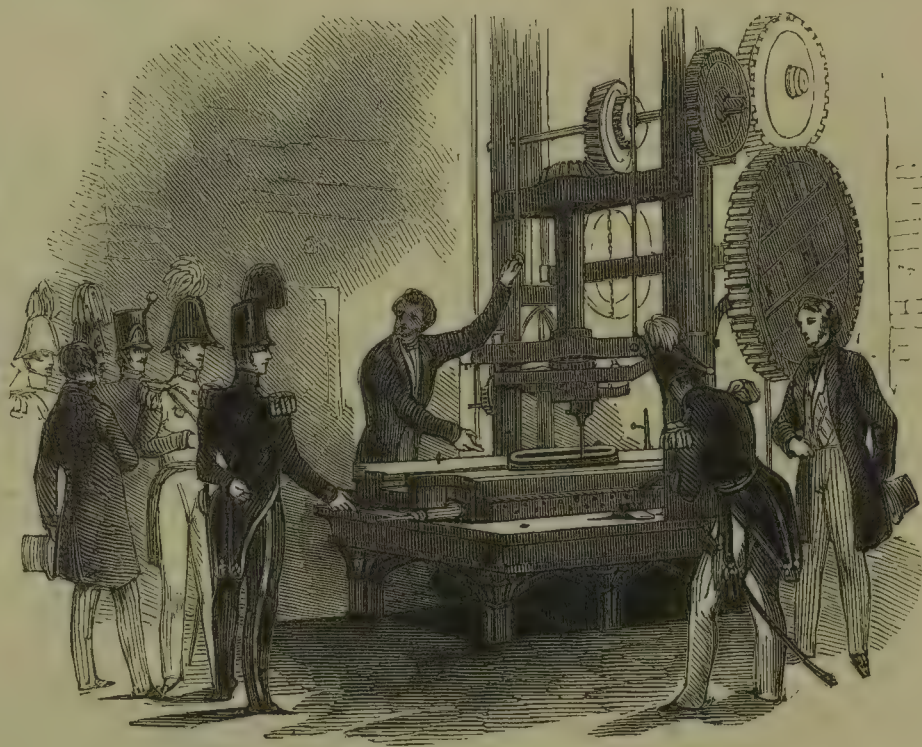
## VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE TO WOOLWICH.



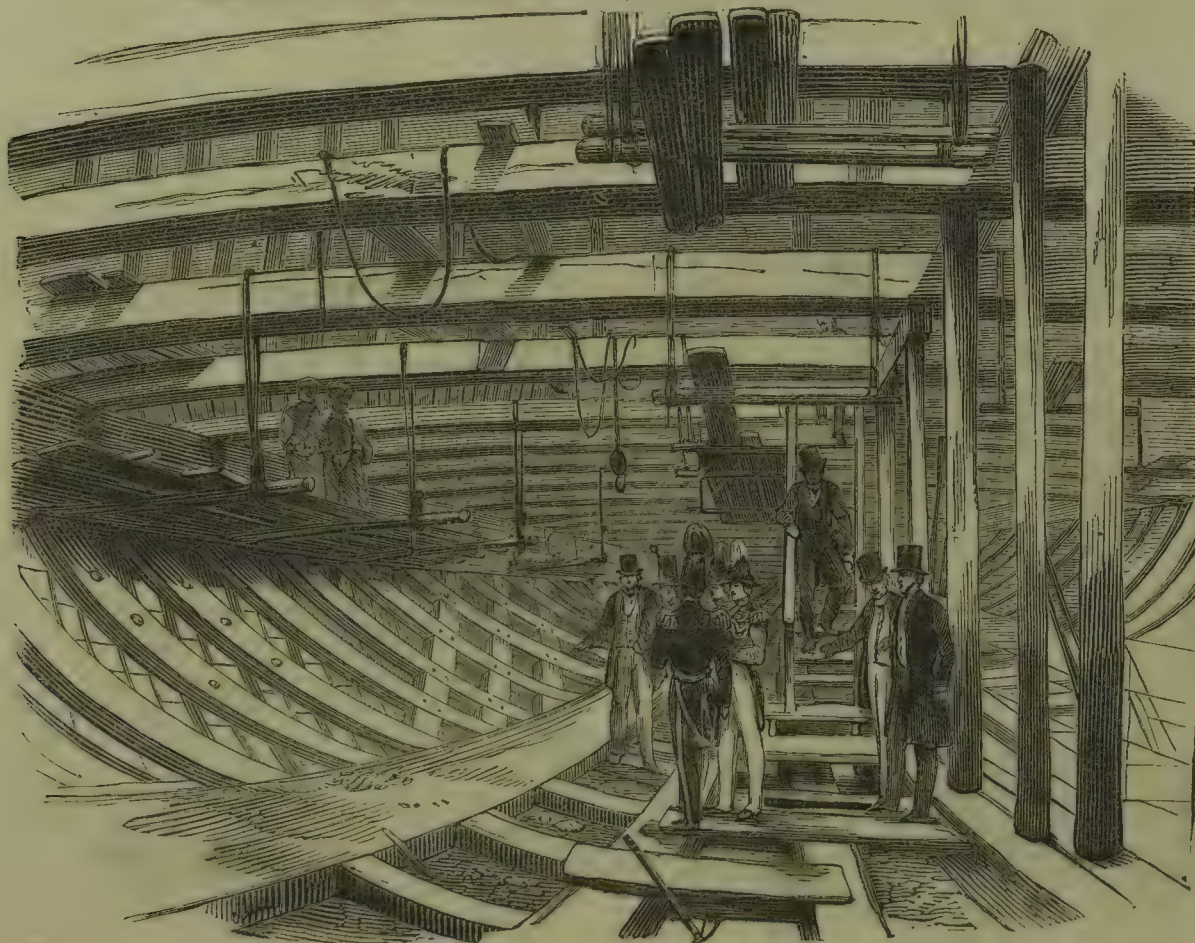
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MACHINE FOR CUTTING THE INTERIOR OF SCREW PROPELLERS.



MACHINE FOR PLANING.



THE HOLD OF "THE ROYAL ALBERT."

A VISIT OF INSPECTION TO WOOLWICH.

"Where noble ships have birth,  
And wars dread engines lie in store,"

has long been a favourite sight for Royal and noble visitors from other lands. The curiosity is rational enough; for, about the instruments of what Burke calls "the mystery of murder," there has ever been a sort of international ingenuity, which introduces us to a vast variety of industry and system.

The Dockyard, Arsenal, Rotunda, &c., at Woolwich, are, probably, familiar to most of our readers by visit, or through the guide-books, in the most sensible of which it is well remarked that on entering the Arsenal, "the spectator is struck by the silence which seems to reign around him, interrupted by the not unmusical hum of an ever-working steam-engine, and the perpetual click, click, click, of light hammers, coming from the distant field of shot and shells; the slow sentry pacing up and down, with vigilant eye on each visitor as he passes; the long gravelled esplanade; the flowing river, closing the view, studded with many a slowly moving sail;" and the sadder scene of convict gangs at work, in their prison clothes.

Such are the general characteristics of the scene; but, on the occasion we are about to record,—the Visit of the Grand Duke Constantine, yesterday week—there was considerable official bustle. His Imperial Highness and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Lütke, Rear-Admiral Count Heyden, Baron Friedrichs, Captain Loutkowsky, Count Orloff, Dr. Haurowitch, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. Grey, arrived at the Dockyard in three carriages with four horses each. Captain Schwabe, of the Russian navy, and M. de Berg, Secretary to the Embassy, were also in attendance on the Grand Duke, who was received, on alighting from his carriage, by Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, K.C.B. and K.C.H.; Captain Hall, of the *Dragon* steam-frigate; Commander Ryder, of the *Vicer* steam-sloop; Lieutenant Fowler, Flag Lieutenant; Mr. Lang, Master Shipwright; and Mr. Atherton, Chief Engineer.

## THE FACTORY.

His Imperial Highness first proceeded to the *Fitting-Room* of the Factory Department, where Mr. Atherton explained to the Grand Duke the various descriptions of machinery at work in preparing the different parts of marine steam-engines. One of the Machines for Planing Iron in an oval form, or in square lengths with circular ends, appeared to attract his Imperial Highness' attention so much, that, after he had visited the other branches of the department, he returned to it again to witness its operation in planing a part of a steam-engine two feet long, with circular ends about six inches in breadth from the centre of the circular part. The machinery is self-acting, and performs the operation of planing iron in a straight line on both sides: it describes the circular part at each end by the same continuous motion, in a manner which it would be impossible to attain by the simple manual labour of the most experienced art'san. The turning and finishing brass screw propellers also appeared to interest his Highness in this department. We have engraved the Machine for this purpose, as well as the Planing Machine.

## THE SMITHS' SHOP, AND FOUNDRY.

Next were visited the new spacious *Blacksmiths' Shop*, where forty-four fires were at work; though, not a particle of smoke was to be seen, so perfect is the ventilation. The fires are supplied with a powerful draught by means of a fan, driven by a steam-engine, and the draught can be regulated with the greatest nicety, by a very simple guide, according to the strength of the fire required. The same fan supplies a most powerful draught of air for melting the iron in the furnaces of the Foundry; and his Imperial Highness, after feeling the strength of the current of air himself, beckoned some of the members of his suite, who had not witnessed its power, to cross to the place where he was standing, and the power of the current of air was so great as nearly to lift them from the ground.

The smoke from the working fires, we should here explain, is conveyed by invisible pipes to the large chimney-shaft of the Foundry (at some distance from the Blacksmiths' Shop), and there it escapes at the mouth of the shaft, at an elevation of 10 feet higher than "the Monument on Fish-street Hill."

Our artist has represented the Foundry and Blast.

## THE DOCKYARD.

The Grand Duke, on leaving the Factory Department, went round the Basin, and witnessed the *Hydra* steam-vessel in King William IV. dock, and the *Dragon* steam-frigate in the basin. Under the shears, alongside the *Dragon*, was one of Porter's anchors, of five tons one quarter weight, about to be put on board the *Diligence* transport-ship, for conveyance to the *Queen*, first-rate ship of war, at Portsmouth. His Imperial Highness examined the anchor for some time, and its properties and advantages were explained to the Grand Duke and Admiral Lütke, who appeared much interested with it.

## THE "ROYAL ALBERT."

His Imperial Highness was then conducted by Mr. Lang, Master Shipwright, to the *Royal Albert*, 120-gun ship, and went under and round the whole of her bottom and into the interior, to witness the strong manner in which this splendid vessel is put together. The Grand Duke remained nearly three-quarters of an hour in the interior, examining her from various points to view her symmetry, and descending to the hold to see the way in which she is strengthened by diagonal timbers, and the strong massive knees of iron supporting the orlop deck.

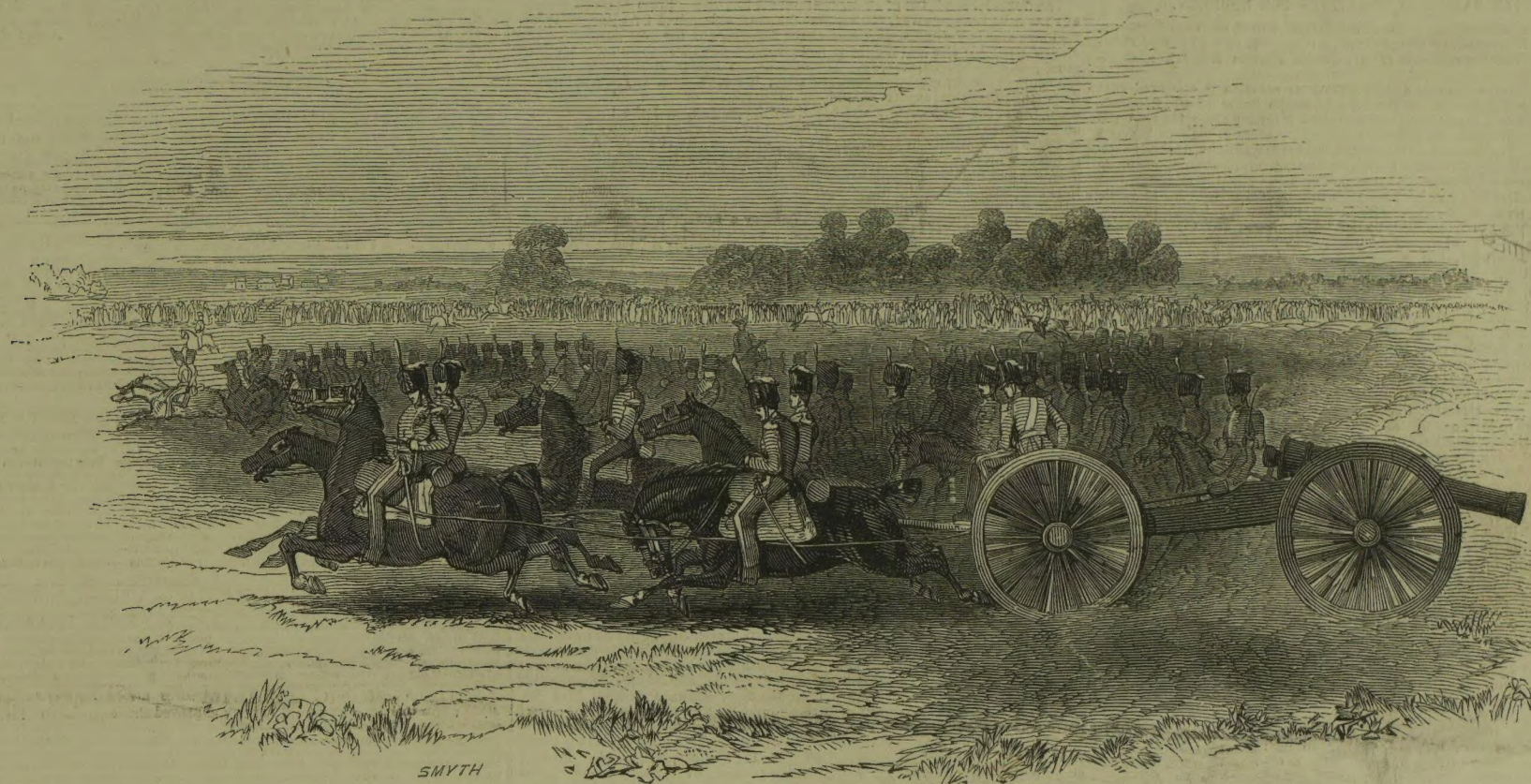
We have engraved a portion of the interior of this noble ship.

## DEJEUNER AT THE MESS-ROOM.

At one o'clock P.M., the Grand Duke left the Dockyard on horseback, accompanied by his suite, and Sir Roderick Murchison, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson Royal Horse Artillery, and a numerous staff of officers, for the garrison, and was received at the north-west gate by Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington.



## VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE TO WOOLWICH.



GRAND REVIEW OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Commander-in-Chief; Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, Master-General of the Ordnance; Major-General his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, all in military costume; Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Downman, Commandant of the Garrison; Major-General Sir Hew D. Ross, Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery; Major-General Parker, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy; Lieutenant-Colonel Strangways, Lieutenant-Colonel Ward; Major Cuppage, Brigade Major; Captain Fylden, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster General of Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel English, Commanding Royal Engineers; and Brigade-Major Sandham, with a numerous staff of officers attached to the garrison. On entering the north-west gate, a Royal salute was fired from a battery of four nine-pounders, and the Grand Duke was accompanied to the Mess-Room, where an elegant *déjeuner* was served, the band of the Royal Artillery playing on the Parade in front, while the Royal party remained in the Mess-Room. The field battery that fired the Royal salute was under the command of Major Mee, and the guard of honour, consisting of two Lieutenants, three sergeants, and fifty rank and file, under the command of Major James.

## THE REVIEW ON WOOLWICH COMMON.

After leaving the Mess-Room, the Grand Duke and the brilliant staff of officers proceeded to the Common, where the troops were drawn up in line, the whole under the command of Colonel Cruttenden; the Royal Horse Artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Louis; the right wing of the Foot Artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Willis; the left wing under Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins; and the Field Batteries under Major Cator. The Grand Duke, on arriving on the ground, was received with the usual honours, and then rode down the line in front, and up the rear. On taking his stand at the flag-staff, the troops marched past at slow time; the Royal Horse Artillery afterwards passed at full gallop, and went

through the evolutions of a field-day, to the apparent approbation of his Imperial Highness and all who witnessed them. After passing down the front and up the rear of a fine body of recruits drawn up in line without arms, the Grand Duke proceeded to the Repository Grounds and Rotunda, to witness the exercises in that department, and the ancient and modern arms and models in the latter. The time of his Imperial Highness being limited, he proceeded from the Repository Grounds to the Royal Arsenal, and the mortar practice in the marshes was countermanded.

## THE ARSENAL AND LABORATORY.

On arriving at the Arsenal, the Grand Duke visited the extensive Dépôt of Stores under the charge of Mr. Joseph Cheetham and Mr. Sparkes, and then entered the Laboratory department. His Imperial Highness had only time to visit the making of percussion-caps, which was shown to the Royal visitors by Major Pester, Firemaster. The finish and rapidity with which they are made are such, that a few boys, by the aid of machinery, complete 72,000 percussion-caps on an average daily. In the boring department of the foundry, his Imperial Highness witnessed the boring and turning at the same time on the outside of a 24-pounder brass howitzer; the mode of finding the centre of guns by machinery; and an ingenious new machine, constructed by the engineer of the establishment, for planing all parts of guns, including those under the trunnions which cannot be turned. This machine is self-acting, and was set in operation to-day for the first time, and gave great satisfaction. The Grand Duke witnessed in the boring department two large rollers for pressing powder when in progress of being made, fit for service, each weighing 4½ tons.

His Imperial Highness thanked Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, C.B., head of the department, and left with Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, to view the Carriage De-

partment; and immediately after left for town. A Royal salute was fired from the wharf, and the Royal standard was hoisted at the different flag-staffs in the garrison and Royal Arsenal in honour of the Royal visitors. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence and a brilliant assemblage of spectators were present on the Common during the day.

**THE LATE LADY SUSAN PERCY.**—The Honourable Lady Elizabeth Susan Percy, who died at Rome on the 7th of April last, has left funded and personal property in England, and within the province of Canterbury, estimated at £20,000. Her Ladyship made her will at Rome, on the 22nd of April, 1845, which was witnessed two days afterwards, and has bequeathed to her faithful man-servant and maid-servant each an annuity of £60, free of duty; and to the Rev. James Hutchinson, whom she appointed one of her executors, but is not acting, she leaves £200 as a mark of esteem. Her brother-in-law, A. M. Drummond, Esq., is alone the acting executor. All the rest and residue of her property she bequeaths to her two nieces, Emily and Eleanor Drummond, to be divided equally between them. It was her Ladyship's wish that, wherever she might die, there to be buried, privately, and not in a vault.

**LAUNCHES AT BLACKWALL.**—A fine frigate-built ship for the East India trade was launched from Messrs. Green's building-yard, at Blackwall, on Tuesday afternoon. She was named the *Sulej*, and is about 1300 tons. A smaller vessel, of about 450 tons, was launched at the same time, to be called the *Free Trade*. She is to have an auxiliary screw propeller, and is to be employed in conveying cattle from the Continent. She is of rather a handsome form, and floated well.

**THE 85TH FOOT.**—The Colonelcy of the 85th Foot, vacant by the death of Sir Thomas Pearson, has been conferred upon Lieutenant-General Sir John Wright Guise, Bart., an officer of long standing.



GRAND REVIEW.—THE STAFF.



(From our City Correspondent.)



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**THERE is not probably any existing art which confers a more genuine and more intense pleasure, than that which perpetuates the features of those endeared to us by the ties of relationship, or by still closer bonds, and we all must be impressed with the gratification derived from possessing a faithful likeness of a parent or valued friend, in order that, when death or distance shall separate us, we may, through the medium of the painter's art, recall to our mind and sight the features and expression of those whose memory we hold most dear. Mr. HYMAN DAVIS, PORTRAIT PAINTER, Student of the Royal Academy, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has removed to a more commodious and eligible residence, 29, Percy-street, Rathbone-place, where he will receive visitors from ten till five. Having studied the works of the best masters, more particularly those who have devoted to the art of Portraiture, including the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir M. A. Shee, &c., he can guarantee to those who may favour him with their patronage, a well-painted picture, in addition to a perfect resemblance. Specimens may be seen, and terms ascertained, on application to Mr. DAVIS, 29, Percy-street, Rathbone-place.**

**ALABASTER, Marble, Bronze, Derbyshire Spar, and other.**  
ORNAMENTS for the Drawing-Room, Library, and Dining-Room, consisting of a new and elegant assortment of Vases, Figurines, Groups, Cast-iron Tables, Inlaid Tables, Inlaid Stools, &c. Imported and manufactured by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, near Somerset House, London.

**NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.**—The Cheapest and Best TEAS are supplied by DAKIN and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, Number One, St. Paul's Churchyard.

**NEEDLEWORK, BERLIN WOOL, and TRIMMING BUSINESS.**—To be DISPOSED OF, in one of the most leading and respectable thoroughfares in London, a First-rate BUSINESS, well established, and only offered from illness.—Apply to Messrs. FAUDEL and PHILLIPS 39 and 40, Newgate-street.

**WANTED, by a YOUNG WOMAN of 28 years of age,**  
a SITUATION as LADY'S MAID, or as COMPANION to an Invalid Lady. She has an unexceptionable character of two years and six years, from highly respectable ladies.—A dress, post-paid, to A. B. Mr. MADDEN, tea dealer, 4, Pleasant-place, Battle-bridge.

**DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS,** 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Colliaris Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. Terms may be had, on application as above.

**PIANOFORTES.**—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London Bridge. H. T., having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired Pianos, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London Bridge.

**LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL,** of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the most capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode, can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.—Paper Models.

**RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.—J. RAWLINS** respectfully announces that in consequence of his relinquishing business he is OFFERING for SALE at a great reduction his valuable STOCK of FAMILY LINEN and general Drapery Goods, comprising damask table-linen, sheetings, Irish linen, lawns, clippers, buck-bracks, gaiters, cambrics, cambric handkerchiefs, l'ingoths, calicoes, flannels, blouses, counterpanes, quilts, &c., together with a variety of fancy dresses, silks, &c.—33, Oxford street corner of Holles-street.

**LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN and INFANTS' UNDER-CLOTHING.** Mrs. NORTON'S Show-Room, 72, Strand, is now replete with an unrivalled Assortment of Infants' Hoods and Cloaks, finished off in superior style, which are now offered to the public at the very lowest prices for Ready Money. Baby Linen of every description; Baskets, Baskets, &c. Outfits and Wedding orders executed with punctuality and despatch. 72, Strand, Adelphi.

**THE NEW FRENCH BARAGES, ORGANDIE, and SWISS MUSLINS, and POLE DE CHEVERES,** all of the most fashionable and newest designs.

Genteel Swiss Muslins (fast colours), from 5jd. per yard.  
Beautiful Organdie Muslins, from 12jd. ditto.  
Elegant Barages (all art), in 5jd. ditto.  
Ditto Polle de Cheveres, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.; usual prices, 2s. 6d. and 4s.  
At KING and SHEATH'S, 264, Regent-street.  
Patterns sent for inspection to any part of the Kingdom.

**UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF DRAWING-ROOM CURTAINS.**

KING and SHEATH will offer for SALE on Monday and following days upwards of 2000 pairs of the most magnificent German and Swiss Embroidered Curtains ever imported into this country, at just half the usual price!

A few of the prices are quoted for the convenience of parties who may not be able to visit the establishment personally.  
3 yards long, Richly Embroidered .. .. 2s. 11d. to 4s. 3d. each.  
3 1/2 yards long, ditto .. .. 3s. 10d. to 5s. 6d. each.  
4 yards long, very Beautifully Designed .. .. 5s. 9d. to 15s. 6d. each.  
5 yards long, ditto .. .. 21s. 0d. to 35s. 0d. each.  
Very Elegant Embroidered Net Curtains, 4 1/2 yards long .. 7s. 3d. to 30s. 0d. each.  
Orders from the Country strictly attended to.

Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.

**PARASOLS.—The Patentees of the SYLPHIDE PARASOL** (50,000 of which have been already sold) beg to call the attention of Ladies to their Registered Improvement, THE INDIAN. The invention consists of an invisible band of elastic material, by which the Parasol is closed, kept in its place, and opened by the wearer. Every Lady well knows that the silk of a Parasol is out, before it is fairly worn out, by the friction of the ring, which has hitherto been indispensable, on account of the inconvenience attending Bands and all Claspings of all descriptions.  
W. and J. SANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 10, Royal Exchange; and 94, Fleet-street.

**LADIES, Send a Post-office Order for Three Shillings, and by Return, Prepaid, you will receive one of the MONTENSIER OPERA, or Evening Dress Caps, hand diamond knitted, with Lace Thread and coloured Floss Silk, light as air, will wash, and forms the most elegant Head Dress ever invented. Also, on the receipt of 12 Postage Stamps, is forwarded, Prepaid, the PREMIER BONNET PRESERVEUR, hand knitted with Evans's Best Head Cotton, and trimmed with Ribbon, in warranted to Wash, gives perfect ventilation, and is lighter than any other. THE IMPROVED DRESS FASTENER, making the division of the Dress imperceptible, is also forwarded, on receipt of 9 Stamps.—Orders to be made payable at the Borough Branch Office, to E. DRESSER ROGERS, Berlin House, 101, Borough.**

**WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, Gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY and CO., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.**

**ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.**—Recently received from Paris, an unusually large variety of FOURTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half hours, in Ormolu, Marble, and China. The designs are Pastoral and Historical, and include a few of great merit in the style of Louis XIV. The price is four, five, and seven guineas each, and upwards.  
A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

**MUSICAL BOXES.**—A large stock of the first quality, playing upwards of 600 airs, overtures, &c., including selections from the following favourite operas:—"The Bohemian Girl," "Maritana," "Daughter of St. Mark," the "Bondman," &c. A Catalogue of the Music is now published, and may be had gratis, on application to T. COX SAVORY and CO., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

**SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY** and Co's Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent post free if applied for by a p.d. letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Silver-edged Plated Glasses, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Cutlery, Ladies' Gold and Silver Jewellery, &c.  
T. COX SAVORY and Co., No. 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

**SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY** and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully inform their customers that they have recently finished a few new designs, in accordance with the present improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from those customary in the trade.

| Usbridge Pattern.     |       |          | Thalia Pattern.       |       |         |
|-----------------------|-------|----------|-----------------------|-------|---------|
| Strong Silver Tea-pot | .. .. | £10 18 0 | Strong Silver Tea-pot | .. .. | £13 0 0 |
| Ditto Sugar-basin     | .. .. | 6 14 0   | Ditto Sugar-basin     | .. .. | 7 11 0  |
| Ditto Cream-Jug       | .. .. | 10 6 0   | Ditto Cream-Jug       | .. .. | 2 0 0   |
| Ditto Coffee-pot      | .. .. | 14 10 0  | Ditto Coffee-pot      | .. .. | 16 17 0 |

Complete .. .. £35 12 6 Complete .. .. £42 10 0  
A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Rooms, and on application, the illustrated price current, containing drawings, with the weights and measures of designs, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the Colonies. Drawback on silver plate exported, 1s. 6d. per ounce.

**ELEGANT FANS.**—Gentlemen desirous of making a handsome and acceptable present to a Lady should pay a visit to MECHT'S, 4, Leadenhall-street, near Gracechurch-street, where they will find a variety of FANS, tastefully manufactured, and at all prices. Should the fancy of intending donors take any other direction, Mecht will be found equal to the occasion, as a glance at his stock will at once testify. In his celebrated SHOW-ROOM will be seen the most recherche specimens of Papier Maché Manufactures, in Work Tables, Work Boxes, Hand Screens, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Card Cases, Cake and Note Baskets, &c. Everything for the Toilet and Work Table may be purchased of Mecht, of first-rate quality, and at the most moderate prices.

**THE NEW CALISTHENIC CHEST EXPANDER,** invented by H. COST, M.R.A. (Sole Proprietor).—This unique and elegant instrument fulfils a desideratum which has been long required in the education of youth, especially in the female sex. It enables the exercises, which are required to correct imperfections of form and give beauty to the figure, to be performed by a gradual and agreeable movement, without fatigue or much exertion. This instrument, being elegant in form, may be used on the drawing-room table always ready for use. The simplicity of its action can only be fully appreciated by an inspection at Mr. COST'S residence, Ivy Lodge, Lower Clapton. Every day, from One till Five o'clock; or on Saturdays, from Three till Five, at Blagrove's Concert-Room, 71, Morning-street, Cavendish-square. It is well fitted up with every Calisthenic instrument for the improvement of the human form on the newest and most approved principles.

**METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH, and SMYRNA SPONGES.** Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose! Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly, in one-third the time. The new Velvet-brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at METCALFE and CO.'s only Establishment, 130B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

**LADIES TRAVELLING, or during the Promenade, the** Aquatic Excursion, or while otherwise exposed to the scorching rays of the Sun, will find ROWLAND'S KALYDOR a most refreshing preparation for the complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending red-rosed cheeks and glowing skin. Composed of choice exotics of benign nature, utterly free from all mineral admixture, it is strongly eradicates Fickles, Tan, Sunburn, Pimples, Spots, and discoloration and imparts a delicate smoothness of the skin, with the glow of beauty and of bloom. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive use by Her Majesty the Queen, the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Courts of Europe. Beware of spurious "KALYDORS" for sale, containing mineral salts, which are entirely ruinous to the complexion, and recoveries from protracted diseases, &c. they will be found highly valuable, imparting vigour and tone to the system, when enervated by disease.  
Their value as a general tonic and restorative of the impaired stomach and biliary system is fully manifested to the Proprietors by their increasing rapid sale, and the numerous testimonials forwarded by those who have proved their efficacy.  
Sold in 1s. 1jd., 2s., and Family Packets at 11s. each, by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the World.

**PARR'S LIFE PILLS,** a mild, safe, and most effectual cure

of Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, Sick Headache, Costiveness &c. Their composition is truly excellent; they are compounded entirely of vegetable products, freed from all irritating and deleterious matters, which render their operation mild and agreeable; they do not require the least confinement or alteration of diet, and may be taken by the invalid with perfect safety; as an occasional dose in all nervous and debilitated cases, recovers from protracted diseases, &c. they will be found highly valuable, imparting vigour and tone to the system, when enervated by disease.  
Their value as a general tonic and restorative of the impaired stomach and biliary system is fully manifested to the Proprietors by their increasing rapid sale, and the numerous testimonials forwarded by those who have proved their efficacy.  
Sold in 1s. 1jd., 2s., and Family Packets at 11s. each, by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the World.

**CHESS.—To be DISPOSED OF, a Set of CHINESE Elaborately Carved IVORY CHESSMEN.** Price Four Guineas. A Bargain.—Apply at Mr. TAYLOR'S, 8, Essex-street, Islington.

**PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET,** 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.; Imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155 Regent-street, can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 35s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office Order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

**CURRALL and SON, Importers of COGNAC BRANDY,** of the highest quality: choice Old Pale at 60s., and Brown at 48s. per Dozen. Bottles, 2s. per Dozen; Champagne, 1s. Brandies at 21s. and 24s. per Gallon. Pale High-flavoured Sherry at 35s. per Dozen.—25, Bishopsgate-street Within.

**A REALLY COOL GLASS OF CLARET, Port, Sherry, or Champagne,** at this season of the year—Spring Waters of ice-like coldness, Buttermilk of a delicious consistence, and all the other articles which this hot weather half supplies, restored to a most refreshing frigidity by LING'S PATENT ICE SAFE, WINE FREEZERS, BUTTER COOLERS, &c. A large assortment at the City Agents, GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

**SCHWEPPE and CO.'S SODA and other MINERAL WATERS,** so well known and appreciated for upwards of 60 years past, continue to be manufactured, as heretofore, upon the largest scale, at their several Establishments. Importers direct from the Springs of the GERMAN Selters Water. Principal Establishment, 51, Berners-street, London. Branch Manufacturers at Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby; and sold by nearly all respectable Chemists in every town in the United Kingdom.

**THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN METALLIC TABLET** STROP, with four sides, for keeping Razors in perfect order; invented by Mr. G. SAUNDERS, of New York. This article is used and recommended by the first cutlers of Europe. To wholesale purchasers a liberal discount made. Depot, No. 278, Strand.

**AIR GUNS and AIR CANES.**—An entirely new and further improved assortment of these portable and silently destructive weapons, now on sale, adapted by REILLY Jun., for killing Rabbits, Rooks, Sea Fowl, &c., with ball, small birds with shot, Fish with harpoons, &c. &c. Prices commencing at 55s. each, pump and apparatus complete. See Treatise, price 6d.; by post, 1s.—REILLY Gun-maker, Elizabethan Building, New Oxford-street.—REMOVED FROM 316, HOLBORN.

**SHIRTS.—GENTLEMEN** are reminded that the Cheapest, Most Durable, and Best Fitting SHIRTS are supplied by WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand. These most recommended are Long Cloths, with Fine Linen Fronts, 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.; and all Linen, 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. Gentlemen wait upon in any part of London, with samples, or one sent into the country. Free upon receipt of the sum of 1s. and 1s. as part payment of p. stage. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist, tight.

**WELLINGTON SURTOUT,** Patronised by Prince Albert and the Royal Family; to be had in London only of the Patentee, JAMES FOUYER, 6, Conduit-street, Regent-street, and 11, Poultry; also of his recognised Agents in the Country. Two-and-a-half Guineas. For description see daily papers.

**TROUSERS!**—A good fit in this garment can be seldom obtained.—R. GRAVES, fashionable Trousers-maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit you with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristics of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted Stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

**BERDOE'S LIGHT SUMMER COAT, a REAL LUXURY** FOR WARM WEATHER (worn over, or without, another Coat).—The WATERPROOF PALLIUM, from its superior quality, gentlemanly appearance, well-known efficiency, and moderate cost, continues (unaided by any merely clap-net pretensions) to sustain its established reputation, as the most convenient, economical, and permanently popular garment ever invented, and possesses superior claims to the attention of the respectable classes. An assortment kept to select from, or made to order at a day's notice.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, &c., 96, New Bond-street (near Oxford-street), and 69, Cornhill (north side).

**THE REGISTERED PALETOT CASE.**  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SIR,—In a report, published by most of the London daily journals, of the proceedings before the Vice-Chancellor of England, on Saturday, June 12th, we were described as receiving notice from the Court, in respect to an infringement of our patented right to an invention, and by an assumption of the title by which it has been publicly known.

From the great popularity we have attained by the sale of the subject of the invention, a garment styled the Registered Paletot of Liama Cloth, it may be assumed that the public will be somewhat interested with the precise facts of the case. It has already been described that those who have introduced the origin of the word Paletot, it was shown that it was derived from the Greek, adopted by the Roman, and afterwards by the French linguists, "Circumjunctio corpori Pallium habuit Græcorum," by Bayley, thus paletote, or pallesote, a coat with sleeves.

That we exercised due caution in selecting an unusual name has, by the result of these recent proceedings in the Court of Chancery, been fully proved. For such, certainly, is the state of competition of trade, or the envy of individuals engaged in it, that should eminent patronage and success attend any member in particular, he is immediately subjected to the like injury of which we have had cause to complain. Now, had we advertised our invention simply as a new overcoat, it is more than probable that ere this we should have been confounded with the many who have preceded us in our name, some of whom, we are assured, we have not only given notice, we would, therefore, respectfully beg permission, through the medium of your columns, now to notify this our intention with regard to all present or future copyists. For, it would appear from the affidavits made by Messrs. Dawbarn and Son, of Liverpool; Messrs. Wareing and Son, of Birmingham; as also many of our other influential agents, that they have experienced equal inconveniences with ourselves, through so many tradesmen in their neighbourhoods assuming the same or similar unauthorised title to that of the Registered Paletot of Liama Cloth. It may be judicious here to explain that we believe that, had a continuance of these unfair proceedings been allowed, we should have been seriously injured, should purchasers have been induced to believe that these piracies were articles of our manufacture, the moderate charge and excellence of which has induced patronage, extending from the Royal Family both here and on the Continent, together with the principal members of the Court, and the professions, as also general favour with the great middle classes of this country.

Being well aware of the interest taken by the press in discouraging all grievous annoyances that may affect industries, energy, or deter persons with capital from developing any new manufacture, we unhesitatingly present this matter to your readers, some of whom may, perhaps, be on the point of introducing to the public some patented improvement upon some other article of highly useful, yet ordinary nature, that they may be thus forewarned to select some original or distinguishing title, otherwise, so many merits as the invention may possess over anything else of its kind in existence, so many envious competitors will it excite to use every means in their power, to share some of its profits, and thus, in the name of its fame, knowing well, at the same time, that their false imitations are similar only in name, and that they dare not actually infringe the patent or design.

Trusting that you will esteem these remarks worthy of insertion, We have the honour to be,  
Your obedient servants,  
H. J. and D. NICOLL.

114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill, London.

**E. MOSES and SON, TAILORS**

E. MOSES and SON, in the tailoring trade, Sell dresses made to order, and dress ready-made, and all who have purchased it greatly admire the style and the make of their tasty attire.

**E. MOSES and SON, HAT-MAKERS.**  
In





SIGNOR LABLACHE, "OROVESO."

MILLE. JENNY LIND, "NORMA."

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "NORMA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE PAGE 393)

## BRIGANDAGE IN ATHENS.

We have received the following letter, describing one of the many outrages recently perpetrated openly, and with the sanction of the Government of Greece; these crimes have become so frequent, that they are now regarded as part of a dreadful system of plunder and cruelty which has obtained the name of "Brigandage." The letter fully confirms the public accounts of the disorganised state of society in Athens; its authenticity may be relied on:—

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SIR,—A crisis is approaching in the affairs of Greece. It is impossible that the iniquities permitted and encouraged by Coletti can much longer be carried on with impunity. Murder, torture, incendiarism, are common; and not only go unpunished, but are absolutely committed by the picked and favourite agents of that Minister who betrays while he sits in administration of the law and of the Constitution.

Who in England will believe it possible, that at noon-day, in the very town of Athens, in the presence of gens d'armes and officers (looking on, but not preventing), a crowd of miscreants attacked with stones and other missiles, the house of a respectable individual, and, having made forcible entry, they seized and threatened to kill him; frightened his wife into convulsions; and injured his daughters' hands and arms with the stones with which they broke the door and windows. They robbed him of his wife's jewels, and all the money they could find of his own; besides a deposit of 7000 drachmas placed in his hands for the purpose of building a synagogue, which had been collected among his fraternity in Portugal and elsewhere, for that purpose. Worse than all, they tore up, before his eyes, archives and vouchers of a public debt, the loss of which will press heavily on him; they then deliberately destroyed and broke to pieces all the furniture and property which they could not carry away. The work of destruction and alarm went on for an hour and a half, and no police interfered to stop it.

The writer of the above was at the English church on the morning this outrage took place (4th April), when the Secretary to the English Embassy was called out, and protection craved of the British Minister, Don Pacifico (the sufferer) being a native of Gibraltar, and consequently a British subject. Sir Edmund Lyons, ever alive to the calls of suffering humanity, with his characteristic promptitude, lost no time in insisting upon gens d'armes being placed in the lobby of Don Pacifico's house, to prevent further insult, and immediately made a strong representation to Coletti. Hitherto it has been made in vain; for, at the end of four or five weeks, no steps whatever have been taken to remunerate the sufferer, or to bring the aggressors to justice.



HOUSE OF DON PACIFICO, AFTER THE SACKING.

In short, all law in Greece is at present outraged, or only made subservient to the will of Coletti, whose only aim is to keep himself in power, and to support a despotic Prince, who, ever since he was compelled to sign the Constitution (in 1843), has never ceased endeavouring to destroy it.

Freedom of election was guaranteed, but is prevented by the most iniquitous means: even, the freedom of municipal elections, which was respected by the Turks for centuries, has been trampled under foot by Coletti; and one trembles for the new elections of Deputies, which the extreme exercise of the Royal prerogative in dissolving the Chamber, though the Ministers had no Budget, has rendered necessary. But it is urged that Coletti has recomposed his Ministry. So he has; but what sort of men are his new colleagues? One of them is M. Glarakis, who, when he was King Otho's Minister before the Constitution, committed all sorts of barbarities.

These atrocities are perpetrated, houses are burnt, and property destroyed, to revenge a vote being given to a Deputy in opposition; and to make it appear to

the distant world that the Greeks are turbulent, and not fit to be governed by a Constitution, and require a strong despotism. On the contrary, the moderation evinced by the Greeks in 1843, when they accomplished their bloodless Revolution, when the King and his Ministers were completely in their power, and the temptations were not few for removing them altogether from the power of ever oppressing them again—this, and the patience with which they have so long borne insult and injury, in the hope, by constitutional means, to obtain redress, ought to satisfy the most sceptical, and will satisfy those who deign to inquire into particulars, that they are worthy of their Constitution, and only want a good Government to bring forth such noble qualities as would bring praise on any country.

Strange to say, France, who has suffered so much in the cause of liberty, abets these proceedings, and lends money, without scruple or limit, to enable Coletti to bribe Deputies, without which he would long since have been turned out of office.

But, can it be that England will much longer look on tamely, while such things are? or will she permit French troops to be landed, as well as French money—under the pretence of preserving order, but, in truth, with the hope of reducing Greece to a mere province of France? Forbid it, Justice!—forbid it, Humanity! A civil war will be the consequence, which will again lay waste that beautiful, that interesting country, and render her eventual restoration to peace and prosperity further off than it was when she was under the dominion of the Turks.

I have contented myself with a simple relation of a few facts: were I to let loose the feelings of indignation with which the atrocities I could enumerate have inspired me, I should, perhaps, seem to be overstepping the bounds of truth.

A TRAVELLER IN THE LEVANT, AND A FRIEND OF GREECE.

Malta, May 10, 1847.

THE PRINCE OF CANINO'S PICTURES.—Lord Ward has just completed the purchase of the pictures bought in by the Prince Canino at the Cardinal Fesch's sale two years ago—namely: The Rembrandt, "St. John Preaching in the Wilderness;" a Raphael, in his very early manner, "The Saviour on the Cross;" a beautiful Teniers, "The Saviour Crowned with Thorns;" and a celebrated picture by Fra Bartolomeo, "Angela du Figole," representing the Lost and Saved. The first of these, one of the finest, if not the very finest, works of Rembrandt, was strongly pressed upon the attention of the French Government, who were advised to offer £4000 for its acquisition. Upon the Prince Canino's buying the last, the Pope (Gregory the Sixteenth) congratulated him upon being the owner of so great a treasure in art, and thanked him for keeping it in Italy. These works are now on their way home. It is said to be the intention of the noble purchaser to exhibit next year all the works of art he has become possessed of during his lengthened stay abroad, amongst which are the celebrated "Madelaine," by Corregio, and two frescoes, by the same artist, said to be matchless.

FIRE IN THE STRAND.—On Thursday morning, a few minutes before one o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Leighton and Sons, bookbinders, 5, Angel-court, Strand. The flames soon extended to the houses Nos. 6, 7, and 8. In the house No. 7 was an elderly female, a cripple, who was extricated at the utmost risk. The parties in the last two mentioned houses have lost all their property, and both are uninsured. By dint of great perseverance, in two hours the fire was sufficiently subdued to remove all apprehensions of further danger. The whole of the stock in trade, furniture, and fixtures, in the premises Nos. 5 and 6 are entirely destroyed. It is said that the loss will amount to several thousand pounds, and the whole of the insurances effected upon the buildings and their contents do not exceed £5000.

## THE ASCOT CUP.

As a pendant to our Engraving of the Queen's Vase, on the 5th, we now give a small copy of a rubbing from the brass in the Church of Walton-upon-Thames,



marking the tomb of John Selwyn, whose feat in leaping upon the back of the hunted stag, guiding it to the Queen's feet, and there cutting its throat, we described as chronicled by Grose the antiquary. Under the figure is the following inscription, in old English letters:—



"Here lyeth ye bodye of John Selwyn, gent, keeper of her Matis parke of Otelande, under ye right honorable Charles Howard Lord Admirall of Englande, his good lord; who had issue by Susan his wife V sonnes and VI daughters all lyving at his death, and departed out of this world the xxii daye of Marche, anno domini, 1587."



Walton-upon-Thames is a pleasant village, about a mile from the station of that name on the South Western Railway. In the Church may also be seen the Gossip's Bridle, put on women's mouths too much given to chattering. It was reported that a law-suit was lost in consequence of some idle feminine tattle; and the bridle was sent in derision to the village. On fair-day, it is a great object of attraction, and every lass tries it on.

THE ALLEGED CASE OF MR. BUNN AGAINST JENNY LIND.—This action was made by the plaintiff a Special Jury cause. It cannot be tried before the sittings after Michaelmas term, which sittings will not commence before December next. As already stated, the plaintiff has laid his damages at the declaration for the alleged breach of an agreement, signed by Mlle. Lind, to sing at Drury Lane Theatre, at £10,000; and, on the part of the defendant, several pleas have been pleaded, in which pleas the alleged agreement forms, of course, the principal feature. The plaintiff has demurred to one of the pleas, and the demurrer has been set down for argument in Michaelmas term—namely, the 9th of November. The counsel engaged on the part of the plaintiff are Sir F. Kelly, Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., and Mr. Peacock; and for the defendant, the Attorney-General, Sir F. Thesiger, and Mr. Hoggins. The action has been brought in the Court of Queen's Bench.

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